BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Gazette.

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. HENNESSY'S
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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904 Saturday. 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
1st Oct.	ORIENTAL	5284		
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6998
15th "	PERSIA	7951		
22nd "	ARCADIA	6903	INDIA	7911
29th "	ARABIA	7903		
5th Nov.	CALEDONIA	7558	BRITANNIA	6525
12th "	MONGOLIA	9505		
19th "	ARCADIA	6903	OCEANA	6610
26th "	EGYPT	7912		
3rd Dec	CALEDONIA	7558	MACEDONIA	10512
10th "	MARMORA	10599		
17th "	ARCADIA	6903	CHINA	7912
24th "	PERSIA	7951		
31st "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipto a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 1st September, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	6th Oct. 1904.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	Gregorj	3rd Nov. 1904.
DUMBEA	5,807	Charbonnel	1st Dec. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "DUMBEA," 5,807 tons. Captain Charbonnel, to sail on or about the.....X

For further Particulars apply to
J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mesca	4,119	1st Oct. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Nov. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mesca	4,119	1st Dec. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden,

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† NIPPON	D. Ionic	6,217	8th Oct. 1904
† AUSTRIA	R. Colojani	7,567	8th Nov. 1904
† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	8th Dec. 1904
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	22nd Dec. 1904

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE transhipat TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,260	27th Oct. 1904

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 30th September, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.
S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 3rd October, at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "AFRICA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 4th October, at 10 a. m., calling at Veraval, Mengrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein Bushire and Busreh.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.
S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 29th September, at 10 a.m.

FOR POREBUNDER, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.
S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,300 tons, on or about 4th October.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA
S. S. "LANDAURA," 2,800 tons, on or about 30th September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 28th September, 1904.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

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Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 350
Bombay to Marseilles.....„ 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea), Rs. 650.

Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year.
PERSIA	G. Mitchell	3,596	13th Oct.	1904
SCINDIA	S. Airey	3,253	19th	„
BRITANNIA	J. Main	1,970	3rd Nov.	„
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	3,259	12th	„

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.
INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.
HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels
CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.
CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.
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"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEE" containing Sailling Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free.

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A LUXURY TO SMOKERS.

BEING PERFECTLY WELL PREPARED TO KEEP DRY
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UNAFFECTED DURING THE MONSOONS.

CONTINENTAL HAVANA CIGARS.

			Rs. a.
BOUQUETS with Rings ...	25 in a box,	per box	8 0
VERAS (Gold Foil and Rings)	25 „	„	6 8
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FLOR DE ALMA, Silver Foil	25 „	„	4 0
LA SIRENE with Rings ...	25 „	„	3 0
ROTHSCHILD'S AMERICAN EAGLE	25 „	„	3 0
QUEEN'S (small size like Cigtts.)	50 „	„	4 0
PERFECTOS	50 „	„	3 8
SENSITIVAS	50 „	„	3 0
TRABUCOS	100 „	„	9 0
REGALIA DEL PRINCIPE...	100 „	„	7 8

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
GENERAL TOBACCONISTS.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD LAMINGTON,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CHOCOLATE AND CONFECTIONERY.

CHOCOLATE in fancy boxes suitable for presentation.
CHOCOLATE in fancy coloured paper.
CHOCOLATE in silver foil.
CHOCOLATE in tins.
CHOCOLATE in packets.

ITALIAN CHOCOLATE, CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE, PETER'S CHOCOLATE.

CONTINENTAL SWEETS, DRAGEES, ROCK DROPS, SATINES, etc., etc. in bottles or by the lb.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.
STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.
105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.
PURE and GENUINE, LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purpose.
PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.
Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES ASSORTED CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month.
LENTILLES, BEANS small and double, RICE (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, HAZELNUTS, MUSCATEL RAISINS, LEMONS fresh—all of Italian produce.
MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, MARSALA., CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY, BENEDICTINE and CHARTREUSE.
Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bottles.

BECK & CO'S KAISER BREWERY
"KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.
LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

HADENFELDT & CO., Calcutta
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:
H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
To be had of all Wine and Spirit Dealers.

THE "CAMPAIGN" WATCH
No. II.
CRYSTAL FACE Rs. 23; HUNTING CASE Rs. 25.

When we say there is no Watch more recommendable at the price, we speak not only as practical experts, but from the reports invariably received from purchasers. Thousands are to-day recording faithfully the time in all parts of India.

The Cases are PURE NICKEL to wear white throughout, which will wear off and look unchangeable in colour and oxidize.

Rs. 23

and consequently guaranteed not merely a wash of silver, shabby in a month, but not in the least likely to

THE MOVEMENT which is constructed on the most sound principles is jewelled in all essential parts. Carefully adjusted LEVER escapement. Compensation balance, indestructible keyless attachment.

Exact diameter two inches. Thickness 5-8 inch. Dial 1 & 5-8 inch.

IF INSTEAD OF HUNDREDS, we were selling only dozens, the "Campaign" Watch could not be supplied at anything like Rs. 23——Merit alone has made this demand.

Complete in case with spare mainspring and glass, open face, Rs 23, Hunting Rs. 25.

WARRANTED TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CIGARS.

MORE THAN

70

BRANDS

TO SELECT FROM

BAHADURS.

WRITE TO

MESSRS. McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.
MADRAS
AND
LONDON

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!
DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food.
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.
Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

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5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.
Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

B. E. S. GIRLS' SCHOOL, BYCULLA.

CONCERT AND THEATRICALS,

IN AID OF THE

ORGAN FUND CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

TO-NIGHT,

THURSDAY, 29TH SEPTEMBER, AT 9 P.M.

Admission—One Rupee.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

A BRITISH STEAMER SAILING about the middle of OCTOBER, from BOMBAY, for a CONTINENTAL PORT, has accommodation for twelve European Cabin Passengers, Surgeon and Stewardess carried. Fares reasonable. Apply to

TURNER, MORRISON AND CO.,
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE CHIEF ENGINEER, Baroda State, is PREPARED to RECEIVE TENDERS for the SUPPLY of ELECTRIC MATERIALS required up to the 31st July, 1905. Copies of specification can be had on application.

By order,

GRAHAM R. LYNN., M. Inst., C.E.,
Chief Engineer, Baroda State.

28th September, 1904.

LOST, STOLEN OR MISLAID.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undernoted SHARE CERTIFICATE numbered 302 for one Share in the Bank of Bombay last transferred to ISHVARLAL DHIRAJLAL, has been LOST, STOLEN or MISLAID. Due notice thereof has been given to the Bank and all persons are warned against dealing with the said Certificate in any way.

Certificate No. 302 for Share No. 13308 originally issued in the name of JUGJEEVANDAS KHOOSHALDAS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 289 OF 1903.

MADHAVJI NURSEY ..... Plaintiff.

VERSUS

MAHARAJ SHRI GOPAL LALJI KALLIAN-RAIJI, of Mathura, and JAMNABAI, widow of Tricum Nathoo ..... Defendants

THE SALE of the property situate on Bauganga Road on the Malabar Hill or Walkeshwar herein which was advertised to take place on the 22nd day of September, 1904, Pursuant to the Commissioner's Advertisement herein dated this 7th day of June, 1904, appearing in the "Bombay Gazette," in its issues of 12th, 14th, 19th and 22nd instants and in the "Bombay Samachar" in its issues of 12th, 14th, 19th and 22nd instants, has been POSTPONED until the 29th day of September, 1904, at three o'clock in the Court House, before the Commissioner of this Honourable Court.—Dated this 23rd day of September 1904.

A. K. OLIVER,
Commissioner.

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS CO., LD.

ધી ખાનદેશ સ્પીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ending 31st December, 1903, at Rs. 30 per whole and Rs. 7½ per Quarter Share (free from income tax), is declared payable to the registered Shareholders of this Company on and after THURSDAY, 29th September, 1904, between the hours of 12 A.M. and 3 P.M., at the Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on production of Share Certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,

For and on behalf of

MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,

ભગવાનદાશ વાલજી,

i.e., BHUGWANDASS WALLJEE,

લાલજી નારાણજી,

i.e. LALJEE NARANJEE,

Two of the Receivers appointed by the High Court in Suit No. 67 of 1904.

Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 23rd September 1904.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS

(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

OFFICES:—

17, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,

(OVER CRAWFORD & Co.)

Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, and ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds)

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and despatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER. Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY of OUTSTANDINGS, RENT and DEBTS collected and recovered.

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CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.

WHY WASTE MONEY ON HARMFUL MEDICINES?

WE guarantee our Course in PHYSICAL CULTURE to cure the most obstinate cases of Obesity, Indigestion, Giddiness, Loss of Vitality, Loss of Appetite, &c.

No apparatus, and only 15 minutes a day of exercise.

Send two anna Stamps for particulars to

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE and PHYSICAL CULTURE,

32, Broadway, Madras.

BANK OF BOMBAY

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BHANDARI STREET, IN KOOMBHARWADA.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction,

Suit No. 375 of 1903.

Lakhmi, widow of Nathoo Hira ..... Plaintiff,

vs.

Veni, wife of Bawla Ramla and others..... Defendants.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., the Receiver in Suit No. 375 of 1903, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 5th October, 1904, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises, in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 4th August, 1904,

All the estate and interest of the plaintiff and defendants abovenamed in all that piece of land of quit and ground tenure, situate, at Bhandari Street, in Koombarwada, in the City of Bombay, together with the Shed standing thereon, containing by admeasurement seventy-six and three-ninth square yards or thereabouts, and situate within the registration Sub-district of Bombay, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 424 and new No. 7695 old survey No. 65, new survey No. 4853, and assessed under C Ward No. 7493 and Street No. 175 177, Bhandari Street, and bounded on the north by the house of Coreji Culiaejee, on the south by the property of Nathoo Lalji, on the east by a sweeper's passage, and on the west by Bhandari Street and which property is now used as a firewood depot.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia, Ghandy and Co., at the Oriental Buildings, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 29th September, 1904.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 93 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA.—For Impure and Vitiated Blood, Blotches, Boils, Pimples, Ulcers, old Sores, unsightly Eruptions. Our Preparation will be found invaluable. Per bot. Re. 1-8. THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks ready laid between Wathar and Mahableshwar at very moderate rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Deplomaed Dak Supplier to T. E. The Governor and Com.-in-Chief, 153, Main Street Poona.

WANTED a Smart STEWART. Apply MANAGER, Great Western Hotel.

WANTED an Experienced CASHIER. Apply MANAGER, Great Western Hotel.

ON VIEW, at the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home, TO BE SOLD by AUCTION, on THURSDAY 29th September, Folding Camp Cots, Iron Cots, with Spring Mattresses and Iron Bedsteads,

PARTNER with Rs. 30,000 WANTED. To Develop a Daily Newspaper and Job Printing Concern in a Splendid Climate. Apply to "Enterprise," care of "Bombay Gazette."

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Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 5	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 2	64 15	48 2	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 5	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 8	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	42
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 18	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

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PAID UP CAPITAL	,, 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	,, 9,520,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	,, 500,000

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SUBSCRIBED...	Rs.	15,00,000
RESERVED FUND	,,	16,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL	,,	5,00,000

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Mr. D. KING.

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2½ per annum allowed on daily balances
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at the option of the Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

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	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	5 per cent.
,, 1 Year	4½ ,,
,, 6 Months	4 ,,
,, 3 ,, ...	3½ ,,

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Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
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ESTABLISHED 1809.

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Revenue for 1903 ..... £ 3,436,136

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POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

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GREAT REDUCTIONS
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POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1903
ISSUED FOR..... £2,407,916
ACCUMULATED FUNDS..... £11,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE..... £27,600,000

ASK FOR THE 1903
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

Assets..... Rs. 13 Crores.
Annual Income ..... Rs. 2 Crores.

Assurance with 50 per cent.
Guaranteed Bonus.

TABLE I. T. L. N.

A person aged 25 next birthday, by payment of an Annual Premium of Rs. 431 4a., for 30 years, or till his previous death, may secure a policy for Rs. 10,000 under this table, entitling him to the following benefits:—

(1) Should death occur during the 30-year term. Return of one-third of the total amount of the Premiums paid, in addition to the face value of the Policy. Thus, if the claim arises in the

1st yr.	5th yr.	10th yr.	15th yr.	20th yr.	25th yr.	30th yr.
The amount payable would be Rs.						
10,143	10,718	11,437	12,136	12,875	13,593	14,312

(2) Should the Assured survive the 30-year term
(a) An Immediate Payment in cash of Rs. 5,000.
(b) A free paid-up Policy, payable at his death, for Rs. 10,000;
(c) Participation in the Capitalised Profits which will have accumulated during the period of 30 years.
(d) Participation in Profits at each of the subsequent Quinquennial Bonus Distributions.

For further information address:—
Messrs. CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon, Bombay

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R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, SEPT. 27.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	92⅝ 5-16	=	+ 3-16
2½ do. Reduced	92⅞ 3-4	=	— 1-4
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£104 3-4	=	+ 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	85⅞ 7-8	=	unchanged

SILVER—

Spot in London	26 7-8	=	+ 1-32
2 months hence	26 11-16	=	+ 1-16
Spot in New York	53 1-8	=	+ 1-4

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25'18	=	unchanged
Berlin	20'40 1-2	=	+ 1-4
New York Demand	4'35 3-4	=	unchanged

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3	per cent =	do
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 3-8	per cent =	do
6 " " "	2 7-8	per cent =	do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 3-4	per cent =	do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1-4	per cent =	do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	2 1-4	per cent =	+ 7-8
7 day market loans	2 3-8	per cent =	+ 1-8

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £ 700,000
Freight Coals, Cardiff to Bombay 8 value.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 13 1-4 A.-S. steady.

WHEAT—
White Delhi 31 3-4 N.-D. buyers, quieter

SAFFRON—
Brown 31 3-4 O.-N. sellers quiet

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 1-2

ARRIVALS—
Steamers Director.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales 4,000. Spot 6'24—22. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 13-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 200. Imports 59,000. Arrivals closed quiet.

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5'75 —6	5'66 —5	5'64 —3
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5'62 —6	5'61 —5	5'61 —5
Mar.-April	April.-May.	May-June.
5'62 —6	5'62 —5	5'63 —5

Receipts at U S Ports	103,000
Do. last year	70,000
Exports to Great Britain	39,000
Do. do Continent	13,000

In New York—

Spot	10-90 — 10
Futures, month of December	10'44 — 21
Do. do. March	10'53 — 21

In New Orleans—

Spot	10 3-8 — 1-8
Futures, month of Dec.	10'25 — 22
Do. do. March	10'35 — 21
Tone at close	barely steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Tuesday, 27th September, 1904:—

Cotton	910 bales.
Wheat	42,030 cwts.
Linseed	13,037 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	4,837 "
Gingellyseed	401 "
Poppyseed	1,626 "
Groundnuts	507 "
Castorseed	10,783 "
Rice	37,183 "
Myrabolams	452 "
Cottonseed	9,184 "
Mowraseed	4,394 "
Gram	2,554 "
Jowari	7,281 "
Maize	nil

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Bullion Rs. 1,51,464 ex s s Chusan from Sydney.
Silver Bullion Rs. 1,60,114 ex s s Chusan from Shanghai.

BOMBAY, SEPTEMBER 28.

Exchange—Tone steady.

Bank T.T.			1s 3 31-32
Bank Demand			1s 4d.
Credit Bills 8 Months' Sight	D. A.	1s. 4 5-32d.	
Do 6 do	do	1s. 4 5-16d	
French Francs 8 do	do	170 to 169 3-4	
Marks 8 do	do	138	
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight		136	
Shanghai 30 do	do	189 1-2	
Japan 30 do	do	148 3-4	

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone quiet

Cash		98-6
1st Settlement	30th September	98'6
2nd do	31st October	98'3

Money Market,—Tone easy.

BANK RATE,—

Bank of England since 21st April	3	per cent.		
Bank of Bombay	do	16th June	3	do
Bank of Bengal	do	23rd June	3	do
Bank of Madras	do	6th July	4	do

SEEDS—

Linseed.—Tone quiet.	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	6	4	0 to 6 3 0
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5	2	0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5	11	0 to 5 12 0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	5	13	0
Castorseed—Tone steady.			
Ready	25	0	0 to 26 0 0

WHEAT.—Tone steady

Pissi 91 per cent.	Rs. 29 1-2
Club, No. 1	Rs. 30

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—	quiet.
Estimated sales ..... bales	4,000
Imports ..... do	11,000

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5'58 —7	5'59 —7	5'57 —7
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb	Feb.-Mch.
5'55 —7	5'54 —7	5'55 —6
Mch-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June
5'56 —6	5'56 —6	5'56 —7

COTTON.—The local market is quiet under the influence of home advices, and the Sutta market again shows a decline of Rs. 3 to 4, with little doing.

JOHN HADDON & CO.

GENERAL PRODUCE LETTER,
LONDON, SEPT. 9.

Annatto seed.—The market is bare of supplies consequently business is unimportant. We value good, bright seed to-day at 4 1-2d to 5d per lb.

Beeswax.—The market is easier. Only a small business has been done at barely steady prices. Bleached Calcutta good white is worth £7 to £7 2 6 per cwt and unbleached wax yellow) mixed colours at £5 10 to £6 5 per cwt.

Bristles.—An accumulated supply was brought forward recently white Calcuttas were well competed for at full to dearer prices. Blacks and greys, however, were barely steady, 280 cases were offered and 170 sold. Black washed 5 1-4 in. and up at 6-3, 2 1-4 in. to 3 1-4 in. sold at 2 4 1-2 to 2-5, taper short at 1 to 1-4 Riflings at 1 whites 5 1-4 in. to 7 in. at 11-7 to 12 4 1-4 in. to 5 1-4 in. at 8-1 to 10-6, 3 1-4 in. to 4 1-4 in. at 6 to 76, 3 in. to 3 1-4 in. sold at 4-11 2 1-2 in. to 3 in. at 3-6 to 3-11 2 1-8 in. to 3 in. taper 1-3 to 1 8 3-4. Light grey at 4 1-2in. to 7in. at 7-6, 3 1-4 to 3 3-4in. at 5-6, grey 5 3-4in. to 6 1-4in. at 6-6 at 4 1-2 in. to 5 1-4 in. at 5-6 3 1-2 in. to 4¼ 1-4 in. at 3-9 to 4-6, taper short at 1-6.

Cinchona bark.—The 7th periodical sales held in Amsterdam contained the increased supply of 9,498 packages as compared with 9,838 packages at the previous sales. Considering the large quantity offered there was a good demand, and the bulck was disposed of, the quinine contents being 6,5 cents as compared with 6'30 cents and 6'90 cents at the corresponding sale a year ago. The total shipments for the first 8 months are 9,153,000 Amsterdam lbs, against 8,025,000 Amsterdam lbs, last year. The next London sales taken place on the 13 ins.

Coffee.—The supplies offered this week have again been well competed for and nearly the whole of the offerings were sold at full rates. East India is mostly of faded lots, but anything showing quality has met with a good demand and brought very firm rates.

Copra.—The market continues very quiet, Marseilles operators are for the time being looking on, owing to the Dock disturbance December-February Malabar is worth to-day nominally £18 per ton c i f.

Ginger.—Privately the market has been extremely dull. At Auctions 404 bags and 42 cases of Cochin and Calicut were offered, and 309 bags sold, but at easier rates, comprising washed rough dull medium mouldy and wormy at 17, small shrivelled at 17-6 and Brown Calicut rough medium and small at 19 mouldy and wormy at 15-6 to 17 per cwt.

Hides.—At these Auctions hides were not largely offered, but with an improved demand values were generally firm. There was no supply of Bengal, nor were Bombay or Karachi represented, either in Ox and Cow hides, or Buffalo. Of 1,384 Rangoon Ox and Cow hides offered only 54 sold, average 7 1-4 lbs at 6 3-5d c i f. Elk though not extensively dealt in attracted more attention. Of 7508 elk offered, 66 sold. Madras thirds at 4 3-4d 779 Rangoon Buffalo were withdrawn.

India-Rubber.—Remains inactive and quotations are nominally unchanged at 5 per lb. for sellers of fine hard para on the spot.

Isinglass.—At the 8th periodical sales large supplies were catalogued, the total of all descriptions amounting to 931 packages of the quantity 492 were classified as Bombay pale reddish at 3-1 to 3-5 fair to good pallish at 2-10 to 3, fair to good reddish at 2-8 to 2-10, dark red and mixed rough to 2-4 to 2-6 thin papery part dark rough from 1-2 to 1-11 low pickings at 8d to 8 1-2d, leaf Penang character good heavy yellowish at 12-3, tongue middling fair heavy reddish at 2-6 to 2-10, ordinary dark at 1-9, pickings from 9d to 1-3, puree fair to good heavy yellow at 1 3 to 1-7, ordinary at 1 to 1-2 small and pickings at 8 1-2d to 11d, bladderpipe good at 3-4 to 3-6 fair at 2-8 to 2-10, fair thin at 2-3 to 2-7, pales fair to good at 1 to 1-4 per lb.

Jute.—Sellers have again reduced their prices and at the reduction a large business has been doing. Native first marks September steamer are quoted at £13 7-6 and October at £12 17-6 c i f. Consumers are, however, buying sparingly but shorts continue to cover whenever sellers have shown any desire to accept less money. There is very little stuff on the spot, consequently sales are unimportant, but full prices are paid for all desirexiptions.

Kapoc.—The market is steady. We quote fair to good machine cleaned at 3 1-2d to 5d per lb.

Lemon Grass Oil.—Market firm but quiet. On the spot good oil is worth 8d to 8 1 4d per ounce, and to arrive 7 1-2 c i f.

Pepper.—Privately the market for Singapore remains quiet. On the spot further sales of fair at 5 1-2d. For arrival August-October shipment is quoted at 5 9-16d. In sales no Malabar pepper was offered, 4 bags of Ceylon Black were sold at 5 1-4d to 5 3-8d for fine, and 5 1-8d for bold greyish. White pepper is dearer, sales have been made in fair Singapore up to 8d. Penang at 7 3-4d but for arrival the market remains quiet with business limited. In sales 124 bags of Lampong offered were bought in at 7 3-4d per lb.

Seeds.—Cotton Seed has been very firm and prices have hardened. Recent business has been done for afloat at £5 15 £2 15 3, on passage Fayoumi at £3 2 6 September Fayoumi at £3 1 3, and November-January at £3 1 3, Bombay parcels September-October £4 18 6 to £5 per ton. Linseed. The market has been rather weak to close firmer. Calcutta spot 36 3, near at hand 36 3, August September 36 September-October 36 3, October-November 36 4 1-2 and 36 3, Bombay, September-October 38 3, November-December 38 4 1-2. Poppy Seed Market very firm. We quote Bombay Calcutta September-October at 34 6, October-November 35. Rape Seed Market steady. Brown Calcutta September-October 31 9 O-T, 32 3 N-T, October 32 O-T 32 6 N-T Brown Cawnpore September-October 32 6 O-T 33 3 N-T October-November 33 N-T Yellow Guzerat September-October 35 6 yellow Cawnpore September-October 35, October-November 35, Ferozepore September-October 32 6 O-T 33 3 N-T.

Senna.—Market steady. We quote Tinnivelly good to fine bold green at 5d to 7d fair greenish 3d to 4d common dark and small at 1 3-4d to 2 3-4d per lb.

Shellac.—The market here keeps steady but very quiet. On the spot moderate sales have been made at full rates, fair T N Orange selling at a basis of 208. Futures are inactive but prices steady with buyers of October delivery T N at 205 and December at 195 per cwt.

Skins.—East India Tanned Goat. At the 9th series of sales now being held, the following quantities are catalogued 911,272 Madras and 426,860 Bombay. The sales have opened very quiet except for the fewiparcels of good quality, fine. These are being actively competed for at full to dearer rates, but generally speaking prices are in buyers' favour. Middle class Madras show a loss of 1-2d per lb. while commoner qualities are fully 1d lower, as also are Bombay tonnages which are particularly dragging.

Tea.—At the last Indian Auctions, 31,574 packages of Indian were offered, which passed irregularly. Common were not in such good demand, consequently the lots sold were again at lower prices. The better grades continue to meet with good competition, medium selling at steady rates, while good to fine brought firm prices.

Wheat.—The market this week has been very quiet for both cargos and parcels, prices being inclined to favour buyers. We quote to-day no 2 Club Calcutta parcels afloat at 29-10 10 1-2, September-October 30-3 to 30 4 1-2. October-November 30 7 1-2, soft red Calcutta-August-September 29 to 29,1 1-2.

PRICES OF BULLION.

English Bar Gold	23-15-6
China Leaf	23-14 Nom.
Pekin Bar Gold, Old	23-11 "
Do. New	23-12 "
Australian Bar Gold, 100 touch	23-14-0
Bombay do. do.	24-1-0
English Sovereign	15-1-0
Do. Dragoons	15-0-0
Bar Silver 17 Bitterness	71-2-0
Do. 17½	71-1-0

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	.....
Good Bhowungger	steady
The Manchester Market has been	steady
2 1-2 per cent Consols	88 5-16
2½ per cent Reduced	97 3-4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	104 2-4
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	85 7-8
Bar Silver	26 7-8

The sum of about £700,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

THE GIRGAUM GAMBLING CASE.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday afternoon, Mr J W S Dracup resumed the hearing of the case in which Superintendent Barnet charged Virji Tricumji and six other Hindus, Virji with keeping a common gaming house at Girgaum and with trespass and the rest of the accused with gambling and trespass. Mr Bowen, Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute, Mr Strangman, barrister-at-law, with Mr Velinker, pleader, appeared for the first accused; Mr Kapadia, pleader, for the second and seventh accused; Mr Velinker, pleader, for the third and sixth accused, Mr Payne, solicitor, for the fourth accused; and Mr Chunilal H Setalvad, barrister-at-law, for the fifth accused.

Devoo Krishna, the malee, who lived in a hut in the compound of the bungalow where the accused were arrested was cross-examined by Mr Strangman. The witness said a Bhatia gentleman lived in the bungalow a month or two before the arrest of the accused. During the one or two months the witness had not seen anybody going into that bungalow nor had he heard of any one going there. His hut was about fifty yeards away from the bungalow.

Mr Bowen in addessing the Court said it had been clearly proved by the evidence that the first accused had the use of the bungalow and that it was kept by him as a common gaming house. It was further established by the evidence that the other accused had been in that bungalow for the purpose of gambling. He also drew the attention of the Court to the fact that the first accused had used false dice and considering that fact coupled with the circumstances of the case, he asked the Court to impose on that accused a sentence of imprisonment. As to the charge of trespass, Mr. Bowen urged that instead of dealing with the accused under the Police Act which imposed the maximum penalty of Rs, 20 only the Court should proceed under section 112 of the Penal Code, which provided for sentence of three months' imprisonment.

Mr, Strangman next addressed the Court. He submitted that the prosecution had entirely failed to prove that the bungalow in question was a common gaming house within the meaning of the Act. The case for the prosecution was that the accused had gone to the bungalow for the purpose of the gaming without the authority of the owner. It was not alleged that they had ever gone there before this occurence. The whole tone of the evidence showed that this was the first occasion on which they had gone there. It was admitted that the first accused was neither the owner nor the occupier of the bungalow. The only question was whether he had the use of the place as urged by Mr. Bowen. Counsel submitted that the position taken up by the prosecution was inconsistent. How could the accused have the use of the place, when the prosecution charged him with trespass?

Mr. Payne, Mr. Kapadia and Mr. Setalvad having addressed the Court, judgment was reserved.

THE Belle Vue rhinoceros is dead. He was brought to Manchester from Calcutta twenty-eight years ago, a delicate, sickly cub, but he grew up into a hardened consumer of buns and biscuits and other trifles and lived as complacently through twenty-eight years as though he had been born at Belle Vue and not in the marshes of tropical India. Because of his persistent dulness, he was not so popular a fellow at Belle Vue as his obliging neighbour with the capacious smile—the hippopotamus,— but he was always an object of distinction, because the rhinoceros is rarely found in zoological collections. To-day the only one that remains in England is at the London Zoo, and it is said to be almost impossible to get at the young ones in the few places where rhinoceroses still exist in a wild state. The dead rhinoceros disliked bathing, and persistently added an additional, covering of dirt to his plated hide. That hide is now to be cleaned and mounted on a frame, so that it may be preserved in the Belle Vue museum.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth! Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

FAWCETT—September 17, at Mirzapur, the wife of E P Fawcett, C S, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

D'ROZARIO—D'COSTA—September 21, at St Joseph's Church, Trivandrum, by the Rev Fr John, D C, M A, Joseph Basel D'Rozario, son of Mr Joseph A D'Rozario, of Cochin, with Muriel G D'Costa, daughter of Mr W J D'Costa, of the Morgan Plumbago Mining Co.

DEATH.

NICOLSON—September 18, at Nabar, of malarial fever, Dr Malcolm Alexander Nicolson, M D, M R C S, Eng, Civil Surgeon and Chief Medical Adviser to H H the Maharaja of Sirmoor.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 50m., Sun sets, 5h. 51m. High water 1-23m., 1-20a. Low water, 7-11m., 7-21a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bombay Gymkhana Football Tournament.
Bombay Natural History Society, 5-15 p.m
Bombay Education Society's, Girls' School, Concert and Theatricals, 9 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game this evening at 5-15 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Karachi, Sind and Persian Gulf per s. s. Dumra will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p. m. to-day. A supplementary mail will be kept open until the signalling of the mail steamer.—Mails for the Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per s. s. Coromella via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. on the 30th September and 1st October.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—On Tuesday evening Bhagoobai, a Hindu woman, aged twenty-five years residing with her husband, Kushna Sawalaram, at Lady Jamsetji Road, went to a well near her house to wash her hands and feet, when she accidentally overbalanced herself and fell in. The neighbours hearing the splash, went to her assistance and brought her out, none the worse except for a ducking.

BOMBAY SMALL CAUSES COURT.—Mr. C. W. Chitty who has returned to Bombay from Rangoon, took over his duties as Chief Judge of the Bombay Court of Small Causes, yesterday morning, from Mr. Rustomji Merwanji Patel, who has reverted to his substantive appointment as Second Judge. Mr. N. W. Kemp, who acted for Mr R. M. Patel, has rejoined his former post as Assistant Taxing Master, Bombay' High Court.

GUIDE TO HONORARY MAGISTRATES.—Mr. E. J. Regnaud, Judicial Clerk to the Courts of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates, has compiled a collection of rules and orders relating to the working of those Courts in Bombay. It also contains schedules describing briefly the different offences and the maxima of punishments awardable by the Benches under the general enactments mentioned in the General Order, and rules passed under certain sections of the Police Act (IV of 1902) and other information.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members will be held, to-day, at the Society's rooms, at 6 Apollo Street, at 5-15 p. m. when the following papers will be read:—(1.) Water-Yielding Plants found in the Thana Forest, by G. M. Ryan, I.F.S. (2) Cassia Occidentalis, by B. H. Barlow-Poole (I.F.S. (3) Birds observed in the Nilgiris and Wynaad by A. M. Primrose. (4) Notes on the Nesting of some birds in the Upper Chindwin District, Burma, by Capt H. H. Harrington. (5) Notes on Burmese Reptiles, by Major G. H. Evans A V D, F L S; (6) Notes on the Hornbills of the Pegu District, by C W Allan, I F S; (7) The Russell's Viper by Lt-Col L L Fenton; (8) A Cobra feeding on Eggs, by C. P George.

HONORARY PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURT.—A sitting of the Court of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates, consisting of Mr. R. S. Jayker (chairman), and Major W. Cordine, R. E. Mr, Goolam Hoosein Haji Allana and Mr. Jugmohandas Varjivandas (members), was held yesterday morning at the Mazagon Police Court. Two Mahomedans named Abdul Kurrim and Akbar Imam were charged before the Court with being drunk and disorderly in a public place It appeared that both the accused while under the influence of liquor went into an Iranishop at Byculla, on Tuesday and asked to be served. As they were drunk, the shop-keeper refused to serve them. The accused thereupon threatened to assault the Irani, who ran out of the shop. The accused then assaulted a customer named Sada Goobai who also ran out followed by the accused. The police arrested the accused. The Court convicted both the accused and sentenced the first to eight days' rigorous imprisonment and the second to pay a fine of Rs. 2.

SWINDLING A SHOP-KEEPER.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Inspector Lewis charged Mohan Moti, a Hindu, and Cassum Noormahomed, a Mahomedan, with cheating one Tribhovandas Prabhudas, a merchant, in respect of four tins of ghee of the value of Rs. 77. The evidence showed that on the 22nd instant the first accused went to the complainant's shop at Rungari Mohalla and representing himself as the servant of one Ismail Abba, told him that his master wanted four tins of ghee. The complainant was weighing the tins of ghee, when the second accused came up and representing himself to be Ismail Abba received the tins and signed a receipt in the complainant's book. The second accused then asked the complainant to send the tins by his coolies promising at the same time to pay them the price when the tins were duly delivered at his house. The shop-keeper agreed to do so and sent the tins by his two coolies instructing them to bring the money. Both the accused then took the coolies to a house in Gowli Mohalla where the first accused told the coolies to leave the tins on the ground floor and go on to the top floor with the second accused for money. The second accused on going up the top floor, gave the coolies a slip and disappeared. The coolies returned to the ground floor when to their surprise they found the first accused and the tins had disappeared. A report was made to the police who arrested the accused and ascertained that the tins had been sold to different merchants. Both the accused denied the charge. The Magistrate on the evidence convicted them and sentenced them to nine months' rigorous imprisonment each.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay was held in the rooms of the B B, Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, yesterday, at 5-30 p. m., when Mr. James MacDonald President, occupied the chair.

The following presents were announced and thanks voted to the donors.—From London—Journal of the Anthropological Institute of Great Briton and Ireland, Vol. XXXIV 1904. From Paris—Hommage a Boucher de Perthes par A Thienllen. From Paris—Le Mois Scientifique, Anne VI, Nos, 7,8 From Paris—Revue de l' Ecole Anthropologie de Paris, Anno VII, July 1904. From Berlin.—Zeitseprift fur Enthrologie, Hepts V, VI 1903 and Hept I—1904. From Nederlands,—Bijdragen tot de toral land en Volkenpunde van Nederlandsche Indie. From Stockholm—Konge Vitterhets Historie och Antiquitets Akademiens Mandsblad, for 1898-99 and 1901-1902.

The Hony. Secretary read a paper on "Further, Notes on Rain-compelling and Rain-stopping charms contributed by Mr Sarat Chundra Mitra M A., B. L., of Chapra, Bengal which will be published, in the Society's Journal.

SOLDIERS' OUTINGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your morning issue of yesterday's date a correspondent under the style and title of "a Lady" freely comments on the conduct, or rather misconduct, of British soldiers at large in Bombay with an amusing and laughable suggestion. A suggestion which may seem to an imaginative brain, possible, but is by no means practicable and if practicable smacking very much of the dog and manger fable. To be always under surveillance, to feel always "on duty" would make an already hard life a burden. Setting aside the term "Gentlemen" our British soldiers can claim to be "men;" the terms after all I think, are synonymous. It timid pedestrians were a little more observant and a little less prejudiced, Tommy Atkins would always stand in the light of a man to a woman in the light of a protector rather than a source of nuisance and fear.

"The right of way" no doubt is a woman's right, and I feel sure no British soldier has ever with held this right even as one of a squad on the highways, and byways of an alien land. Such sweeping condemnation as resorted to by your correspondent leads to no good. Give and take is the only rule conducive to harmony.

September 26. A WOMAN.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE INDIAN COTTON CO., LD.

THE nineteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered offices of the Company Nos 7 and 9 Church Gate Street, Mr J A Grant presiding.

The chairman proposed the adoption of the report of the directors for the year ending 30th June last and Mr Chabildass Laloobhai seconded:—The report stated the Company's presses have turned out 82,917 bales in the past season, as compared with 78,987 bales during the season 1902-3. This increased work however does not mean a corresponding increase in the Company's earnings. The season's working resulted in a profit of Rs 30,264-13-11, from which the directors propose to set aside Rs 10,000 for Depreciation Fund." A dividend at the rate of Rs 7 1-2 per share, equal to 6 per cent was declared instead of Rs 6 1-4 per share equal to 5 per cent as recommended in the report, the excess being voted from the equalising Dividend Fund. With the above alteration the report was adopted. Mr P A Hormusji was reelected a director and Mr Dadabhoy Tapidas appointed a director in place of the late Mr Sorabji Rustomji Bunshah. Messrs Nusserwanji Sorabji Jamsetji and Maneksha Beramji Master were re-appointed auditors on a remuneration of Rs 250 each

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LD.

The thirty-first ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held yesterday afternoon at the Company's Registered Office, Church Gate Street, Mr. J. A. Grant presiding.

The chairman proposed the adoption of the report and Mr. Chabildas Lallubhai seconded the motion:—The report stated the Company's presses turned out 47,060 bales in the past season, as compared with 50,634 bales during the season 1902-3. In addition to the factories having done less work, crops on the whole were smaller this season than last. And the profits falling to the share of the factories were further reduced by the greatly increased competition. Since the last report the Company had erected ginning plant at Tuticorin of 20 double gins costing Rs. 44,294-5-10 which has worked satisfactorily. The season's working resulted in a profit of Rs. 31,624-15-5, from which the directors propose to set aside Rs. 10,000 for Depreciation Fund.

A dividend of Rs. 30 per share, equal to 6 per cent was declared instead of Rs. 25 per share, as recommended in the report the excess being voted from the Equalising Dividend Fund, and with this alteration the report was adopted.—Mr Chabildas Lallubhoy was re-elected a director and Messrs Nusservanji Sorabji Jamsetjee and Nusservanji Sorabji Bunshah were re-appointed auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 250 each.

THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LD.

The twenty-third ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held yesterday afternoon at the Company's mill premises, near Supari Baug, Parel, Sir Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas presiding.

In moving the adoption of the directors' report the chairman observed that when addressing them a year ago he congratulated them on the handsome earnings of the Company and hoped that with the returning prosperity, then visible, he might have the same pleasing communication to make to them this year. He was glad to say that that hope had been fully realised, and that the Company had been able to show the net profit for the year ended 30th June last of Rs. 2,38,343-11-7 in face of the fact of the greatly enhanced price of the raw staple by reason of a short crop in some parts of the country combined with extraordinary speculation in American cotton. He was sure they would agree with him that such a profit under the circumstances was extremely satisfactory for which the agents deserved the highest credit. Their care and foresight in the matter of cotton purchases were most commendable. As usual the Board carried Rs. 80,000 to the Depreciation Fund which now stood at Rs. 5,34,995-4-7 while with the dividend now recommended, the amount for the whole year would come to Rs. 130 per share equal to 13 per cent. per annum. The Company's financial position was strong and he was sure, with the careful management of the agents, it would not only be maintained, but made stronger still. Though the prospects for the coming season were till late somewhat seriously clouded by the shadow of impending famine in Gujarat and the Dekhan, happily that calamity had been greatly averted and the crops were assured. This was the most hopeful sign and with it mill prospects were again hopeful too.

The chairman's motion having been duly seconded, the following report of the directors for the year ending 30th June last was adopted:—The net profits of the Company amount to Rs. 2,41,030-8-10, inclusive of the balance of Rs. 2,080-13-3 brought forward from last year's accounts. From the aforesaid sum of Rs. 2,41,030-8-10, the directors have paid an "ad-interim" dividend of Rs. 65 per share for the half-year ended 31st December 1903, and have set apart Rs. 50,000 for depreciation of machinery. These items in all amount to Rs. 1,54,750, leaving an available balance of Rs. 86,280-8-10, from which after setting aside Rs. 10,000. The directors recommended a dividend of Rs. 65 per share for the half-year ended 30th June last, which will absorb Rs. 74,750 and propose to carry forward Rs. 1,530-8-10, to next year's account, I.—(a) Amount set aside for "electric Institution" account Rs. 5,000; (b) to "bonus account" Rs, 5,000; II.—Dividend at Rs. 65 per share (making the total Dividend for the year to Rs. 130 per share, or 13 per cent. on the paid-up capital Rs. 74,750; III.—Balance to be carried to next year's account Rs. 1,530-8-10; Total Rs. 86,280-8-10. The mill premises, together with the machinery and ordinary contents, stand insured at Rs. 28,82,763. The directors opened some time ago a gratuity pension fund for old and deserving employes of the Company. Up to date Rs. 1,893-0-0 have been sanctioned for 20 such persons."

A dividend of Rs. 65 per share for the half-year ending the 30th June last was declared. Messrs. Dharamsey Morarjee Gokuldass and Narottam Morarjee Gokuldass were re-elected directors and Messrs. Dwarkadass Odhavji and Hurjivan Soondersdass were re-appointed auditors.

PARSEES AND PROSELYTISM.

THE Committee, appointed by the Parsee community to consider the question of proselytism among them, again met on Tuesday at the Sir Jamsetjee School in Hornby Road, under the presidency of Dr. K. E. Dadachanjee. At a previous meeting they had resolved, on the motion of Mr, Hormusjee N, Lord, that looking to the present social and moral condition of the Parsees, it was inexpedient to admit non-Zoroastrians into the Parsee religion. The next proposition was that brought forward by Mr. Shapurjee B Katrak, seconded by Dr. Nadirshah Sukhia, to the effect that the Committee recommended the community to take the necessary steps to carry out Mr. Lord's proposals if it was deemed necessary to do so. The adjourned debate was resumed on this proposition.

Mr. Jamsetjee Dadabhoy, Nadirshah proposed an amendment, which was seconded by Mr. Ruttonjee Furdoonji Golwalla, to the effect that as the Committee could not agree in opinion, and as a large portion abstained from voting, they thought that the

THE WAR

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it will necessitate the greater part of our output going to the Indian Government Departments which will restrict our output for private orders, and as we do not wish to see our customers'

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NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, Lieut-Colonel R. OWEN, Military Secretary, J. H. DuBOULAY, Esq., I.C.S., Private Secretary, Captain J. G. GREIG, A. D. C., Captain E. H. BAYFORD, A.-D.-C., which cannot be delivered at GANESHKHIND by 7 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 1st October 1904, should be addressed "GOVERNOR'S CAMP," without the addition of any Post Town until 18th idem, when they should be addressed to GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MAHABLESHWAR.

J. H. DuBOULAY,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

Dated Ganeshkhind, 26th September, 1904.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPT. 29, 1904.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY RECORDS.

THE latest addition to the records of the Geological Survey of India contains several papers of more than average scientific value. Foremost of these is Dr. T. Tschernyschew's treatise on the Upper Palæozoic formations of Eurasia; Mr. R. D. Oldham contributes a Note on the Glaciation and History of the Sind Valley, which is illustrated by some excellent plates; Mr. Vredenburg writes on the Occurrence of a species of Halorites in the Trias of Baluchistan and Mr. P. N. Bhose sends some notes on the Geology and Mineral resources of Mayurbhanj. Dr. Tschernyschew, the contributor of the first paper, is Director of the Russian Geological Committee of St. Petersburg. It was written in his own language, but it has been translated by Professor Bruhl of the Civil Engineering College at Sibpur for the benefit of English readers. The learned Doctor demonstrates one fact of great geological significance, which cannot be abolished and that is the remarkable resemblance which exists, notwithstanding the vast distances between the Upper Palæozoic sediments of Eastern and Northern Russia on one side of Eurasis and those of both the coasts of the Sea of Japan on the other side. Starting from the conception of the character of the Upper Palæozoic fauna and of its universal type, he shows that we may draw for ourselves a general picture of the distribution of land and sea during the Upper Carboniferous epoch. The commencement of the epoch is marked by a retreat of the sea from the greater part of Western Europe, except the Mediterranean region, from the eastern flanks of the Ural and the northern coast of North Eastern Siberia. The Russian Sea, which at the same time contracted within the boundaries of Russia, formed part of the extensive Arctic Ocean which, as may be assumed, washed the shores of Greenland and the northern parts of the American Archipelago. In the south, on the side of the Black Sea, it communicated with the Mediterranean at least during the second half of this epoch, and towards the south-east it had maintained its connection with the extensive Chino-Malayan Sea which had already been in existence during the Middle and Lower Carboniferous epochs. He holds that there are even grounds for surmising that the Chino-Malayan Sea communicated in the west with the Mediterranean across the present Iran and Armenia. The great likeness of the Upper Carboniferous fauna with that of South America can hardly be explained by supposing the former to have penetrated to the regions of the Amazon river, to Peru and Bolivia in a roundabout fashion by way of the Arctic Ocean. And he believes it very probable that Fr. Frech is right in contending that the Mediterranean has extended westwards up to the Eastern boundaries of the American continent of to-day.

Mr. Oldham's paper on the Glaciation and History of the Sind Valley in Kashmir tells us that the first twelve miles of that valley, from its entrance to the neighbourhood of Kangan, are straight and open, the ends of all the spurs being truncated along and fairly straight line. This feature has been regarded as characteristic of glacier action, but Mr. Oldham reads the story of the hills differently. He says the feature is also produced by streams when they are flowing at or near the slope of equilibrium and have consequently little or no tendency to deepen their valleys. In these circumstances lateral erosion sets in and the ends of the spurs are gradually truncated where they project into the belt over which the windings of the stream tend to make it wander. In the case of the Sind Valley, he shows us that glacial action is excluded, for this lower part is filled, to a depth of some three hundred feet, by stream deposits, the greater part consisting of fine-grained alluvium. This has been cut into terraces by the river and the terraces, like the existing stream bed, are covered by waterworn boulders. Oldham, therefore, finds it difficult to believe that a glacier could have flowed over this deposit; he cannot find any sign of one having done so and holds it equally inconceivable that this deposit, which is a continuation of the karewahs of Kashmir, could have been found and again eroded since the retreat of the glaciers. Above the bridge at Sambal, it seems the road runs at first over a deposit of rounded and waterworn boulders, but soon enters one composed of angular or slightly rounded fragments of rock, among which limestone fragments occur in an abundance and of a size which is difficult to attribute to the stream of the Sind river. There is consequently a suggestion of glacial action. But nothing more than a suggestion is allowed, as Mr. Oldham points out that the surface conformation is that of a series of fans, issuing from the side valleys. If then, says Mr. Oldham, the material in the valley is to any extent moraine, the original surface has been completely obliterated by the main and tributary streams of the Sind, while there has also been a large mixture of local debris brought down from the hills to the north, and he warns us not to assume glacial action without the strongest evidence.

Mr. Vredenburg's paper, though of interest, is incomplete without the maps which are to be furnished in the next issue of the Records, but it is one of much scientific interest and the omission is to be regretted. Mr. Bhose's account of the geology and mineral resources of the Mayurbhanj has a more general interest. The district, he writes of, has hitherto been a blank on the geological map of India, and very little of the country had been surveyed. The examination of it was but cursory, as for the most part it is covered with almost impenetrable jungle. But its mineral wealth is considerable. Its iron ores are said to be possibly among the richest and most extensive in India. Mr. Bhose confesses it very difficult to make even an approximate estimate of the quantity of available ore, but thinks it could be no exaggeration to say that a practically inexhaustible supply for several furnaces on a modern scale may be safely depended upon. The ores are easily accessible from the Sini-Ghatsila section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway and a line of twenty-five or thirty miles would tap the Gurumaishani area. A good many families of smelters live near the finds, and the iron they turn out is held in high estimation by the people, but their methods and appliances are primitive and they can never be expected to develop the industry to any appreciable extent. Manganese was also obtained in the district. Gold is washed for in the Subarnarika river and some fifty families earn a living by following the craft, but whether the deposits could be remunerative, if worked by modern methods, is a question, Mr. Bhose says, which can be properly settled only by washing experiments on a larger scale than he was able to make. Mica occurs in several areas in the district visited, but nests and strings which were dug into, revealed very small plates and the excavations did not warrant the expectation of finding larger ones. Muscovite was found, though in a much weathered condition, but excavations are in progress to test the quality of the mineral at depth. Limestone occurs in places, also asbestos, copper-pyrites and opal. The last of these are described as having imbeded in them well shaped prisms of a transparent, dark green actinolite passing along the borders of the specimens into fibrous asbestos. The opal, when seen under the microscope, is found to have become doubly refracting, a considerable portion having been transformed into chalcedony, which is either minutely granular or else arranged into tufts approaching spherulitic structure. Pottery clay is also among the treasures of the Mayurbhanj district, whilst agate, flint and jasper occur in some profusion at places in one sub-division.

MODIFIED HOME RULE.

THE great merit of the proposals of the Earl of Dunraven in relation to the government of Ireland is that they seem to be anathema to the extremists. Irish Nationalists of the uncompromising sort are anything but enamoured of the scheme, and Unionists who follow the lead of the "Times" denounce it with the vigour we have come to expect from them whenever Ireland is in question. To the one party Lord Dunraven's scheme is but another political "red herring" drawn across the trail of national aspirations and to the other it is the thin end of the wedge of separatism. Clearly, to the moderate Englishman anxious to do what is right by Ireland as by the rest of the Empire there must be considerable virtue in the proposals of the yachting Earl. Earl Dunraven is a popular figure in the British mind which ever finds an heroic place for a noble sportsman. But he has before this exhibited statesmanlike qualities, and it was due to his initiative that landlords and tenants in Ireland were able to agree on a policy which, whatever may be said to the contrary, has put the land question in the way to settle itself. The great fear of the landlords in face of Home Rule proposals was always that a National Parliament would settle the land problem by "confiscation and spoliation." When a Conservative Government passed the Wyndham Land Act and completed the work begun by Mr. Gladstone, the ground of the landlords' fear was cut away. Their personal interests being protected, they were then able to consider the interests of their country, and the sequel to the creation of a peasant proprietory and a pensioned aristocracy is that both naturally desire to do the best they can for Ireland. If the landlords were before too much engrossed by their own difficulties to notice the state of the country, the best of them, at least, now recognise that something must be done if the Irish race is to be preserved in Ireland. While the politicians quarrel, declares Lord Dunraven, "the race is disappearing." A hundred years ago Ireland's population numbered eight millions; to-day it is scarcely half that number. There are well defined causes for this decay and the improverishment of the country. British fiscal policy has directly worked to prohibit the development of Irish resources and at the same time has imposed upon the country more than its fair share of the imperial burden. Lord Dunraven's proposals are first of all directed to the removal of this injustice. Irish financial concerns, he proposes, should be entrusted to a semi-elective council, having authority for an expenditure limited to six millions annually. Beyond that, he ventures to propose the creation of a special representative body to deal with purely Irish business. Were the scheme restricted to the financial arrangements, probably not even the most irreconcilable Unionist would be found to object; but the Unionist Press discern the cloven hoof of the Separatist in the suggestion that the Irish are the people best able to deal with Irish affairs. We have gone far since the bitterness of the controversy on Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bills, and there is a vast difference between those measures and the latest proposals. Moreover, Lord Dunraven's scheme is but the supplement of the Local Government Act passed by a Unionist Government, and the tendency is for each of the partners in the United Kingdom to claim responsibility for its own affairs. But despite these facts the Earl of Dunraven may not hope to succeed in his campaign without a stern battle with the opposing factions.

SUBSIDISED GERMAN TRADE WITH ZANZIBAR.

IT will be interesting to the Goanese community in Bombay to learn that the wants of the European community at Zanzibar are supplied for the most part by Goanese shop-keepers. On the other hand, according to Mr. Acting Consul-General Sinclair, practically the whole of the native retail trade is in the hands of British Indians. The majority of these obtain their supplies from larger Indian firms, many of which have branches at various mainland ports, and they in turn place their orders for European supplies with the different British, German and French firms established at Zanzibar. Of these, the Germans manifestly have the advantage, in that their Government not only heavily subsidises the German steamers which run direct to and from Hamburg, but also assists manufacturers by allowing them a rebate on the freight of all German products exported. The market is essentially a cheap one; with the exception of the ice and soda-water factories, there are no manufactures requiring the use of expensive machinery; there is, however, a good demand for sewing machines and small machines such as coffee-grinders. Mr. Sinclair notes a large decrease in imports from the United Kingdom, but he points out that in calculating the trade in imports from the United Kingdom, it should be borne in mind that several articles which appear in the statistics to the credit of other foreign countries do in reality originate in the United Kingdom. It is also well-known that German firms import British goods, notably spirits in bulk which they bottle in Hamburg and re-export as a local product, thereby obtaining the rebate of freight which the German Government allows for the encouragement of local industry.

A CRUEL PRACTICE.

WE are glad to see that "Nature Notes" publishes an interesting letter written by the late Mr. G. F. Watts against the practice of docking horses' tails. He shares the view of a great many people that it is very cruel—unhappily too many of our regular customs in the treatment of our animals involve acts which are cruel when looked into—but the more interesting, because more authoritative, side of his criticism was the artistic one. "There is a degraded want of taste in destroying the harmonious balance of Nature's arrangement—the somewhat heavy head of the beautiful animal being balanced by the tail, which naturally should have considerable volume." The docking process itself, Mr. Watts described as "the destruction of the fine appendage into a thing that resembles the stump of a worn out broom." Apart from the cruelty of the thing, it is certainly a very perverse convention, and as the work of the seventeenth century painters shows us, a very new one, thus to deliberately remove the horse's natural ornament. The Boers, of course, whether because they have preserved the old tradition or because they had regard to the dreaded South African horse-flies, leave their horses' "fine appendages" unspoiled. Probably a deciding factor elsewhere has been that the prevalent use of horses is no longer for riding, but for draught. Between the shafts a tail may be an encumbrance, and its loss is not so plainly seen to be the loss of beauty.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy's tour to Bagi and Narkanda has been postponed for the present.

H. M. S. SPHINX, Commander T. W. Kemp, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf.

COLONEL YOUNGHUSBAND'S movements are not yet definitely known, but it is understood that he will proceed direct to Simla after the Mission is broken up at Chumbi. He should therefore arrive at the headquarters of the Government before the Viceroy has left for the plains.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 13th August amounted to Rs. 2,374 being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 240. Total earnings from 1st July to 13th August were Rs. 16,016, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 166.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 13th August amounted to Rs. 5,70, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 2,773. Total earnings from 1st July to 13th August were Rs. 45,381, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 8,090.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Dholka Railway for the week ending 13th August amounted to Rs. 1,427, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 567. Total earnings from 1st July to 13th August were Rs. 10,854, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,812.

ONE important result of the occupation of Liaoyang will be that the trade of Newchwang will revive, remarks the "N. C. D. News." Although the Russians are no longer in possession of the port, they still hold the upper reaches of the river, and by building bridges, sinking boats, and in other ways, they have completely stopped the junk traffic in cereals down to the port. There are said to be large stocks of beans at Tiehling, and ample supplies will be forthcoming as soon as the Russians are dispossessed from Liao-yang and the river made free again.

SINCE news of the active operations round Port Arthur and in Manchuria have been received, says the "Rangoon Gazette," excitement has again sent its thrill through the "Japanese party" amongst the Burmans, and their heated discussions with the Russian side have taken a new, but not unexpected, development in the form of betting. Burmans are very fond of betting and the craze exists amongst women as well as men. It is not rare in the districts for two villages to train each one or two buffaloes to fight, and there is heavy betting when the fight takes place. The date of the fall of Port Arthur is now the object of a good deal of betting. Some place it at a few months' distance, some at a few weeks and some at a few days; and the Russian fortress is a strong competitor at present with the paddy market and the speculation in land and houses. It may be noted that for some time past many Chinese, who are betting heavily on the fall of Port Arthur, backed their opinion that the 15th September would see its fall.

THE Royal Carriage Department, Woolwich, have received an order for the manufacture of fifty gun-carriages, limber, and ammunition wagons for service in India with the 18 1/2 pounder guns ordered to be supplied by the Royal Gun Factories. The execution of the two orders will involve an expenditure of £60,000, and will have the effect of preventing further discharges from the two departments at present.

MANY people will be glad to know what King Edward the seventh thinks of that musical composition "Hiawatha," which has monopolised the attention of the organ-grinders for some time. The London correspondent of a Canadian paper recounts the incident. It appears that at Goodwood some nigger minstrels played "Bedelia," and that the Queen applauded the performance gently while the King smiled. So far so good; we are not much wiser as to what the King thought. Then they played and sang some American comic air at which the King said to the Queen (who told the correspondent apparently) that the Americans must be a long suffering people. Unhappily the niggers did not hear this and they continued hopefully on, choosing "Hiawatha" to follow the comic ditty. At once the King turned and, with a flush of anger, said, "Will nobody tell those fellows to stop?" The story might be improved:—At once the King turned and with a flush of anger said "Will no one rid me of these turbulent niggers?" Three knights heard the word of the King and with the word Hiawatha on their lips they rushed forth and . . . most people said it served the niggers right.

THE HISTORY OF RELIGIONS.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS AT BALE.

AN imposing international gathering including savants of the most various lands and languages, from the European Continent, the British Isles and the civilised States across the Seas as far distant as India, Japan and Australia, took place at the great Music Hall at Bale in the beginning of September writes a correspondent. The picture drawn on the card of membership represents in general outlines the character of this gathering-adherents of all religions are kneeling before God in earnest prayer or lifting up their arms to the starry night sky full of desire and devotion, and just as here the nightly service so will the International Congress embrace all religions of the world and try to understand them in all their depths and conditions, truly a divine service on the alter of science, worthy of the civilised world of to-day, indeed a divine service which will bring forth rich blessings to mankind

This Congress is strictly to be distinguished from the so called religious Congresses: there was here no talk about dogmas nor about unison of various religions for the purpose of establishing a new religion of humanity. There was also no talk about the object of all religions, the divine power ruling over men, but only about the reflex which it finds in the hearts of man. This reflex however, is something so full of inward life that it is most difficult to understand and comprehend rightly; therefore it was the more necessary to meet and exchange thoughts with one another on that abstruse subject. For the sake of fostering the growth of such a young science as the General History of Religions, a personal interview and an intimate exchange of thoughts regarding the aims and methods of the investigation as well as of the results already gained calls forth many a valuable means of investigation and furtherance. Although Bale can in no way favourably compare with the advantages offered by the large centres which are generally chosen as the meeting places of such international congresses, still its more quiet character greatly favoured the concentration of thoughts and the quiet earnestness of the useful work. Like the First International Congress held at Paris, during the World's Exposition in 1900, and the one already held at Stockholm in 1897, the Bale Congress bore an exclusively scientific character and served only the "purely historical" exploration of religion; all confessional controversies being left alone. There were in all about 306 members of the Congress, of which number 266 were present. Division of labour was also here the watch-word; four general meetings were held in which papers of more general interest were read, without being discussed; whilst papers of more special interest were read and discussed at four sectional meetings. The sections were; Religions (1) of the so-called nature-worshippers including the Peruvians and Mexicans; (2) of the Chinese and Japanese; (3) of the Egyptians; (4) of the Semites; (5) of India and Iran; (6) of the Greekes and Romans; (7) of the Germans, Celts, Slavs and Hungarians; (8) Christian Religion.

The following is the list of the most important papers read at the general meetings: The Religion of the Mother Earth by Prof. Dr. A. Dietrich of Heidelbreg; the History of Religions and the Church History by Prof. Jean Reville of Paris; Survivals of ancient Semitic Religion in Syrian Centres of Moslim and Christian influence by Prof. Dr. Samuel Ives Curtiss of Chicago; the Inner Relationship of Indian and Christian Religion by Prof. Dr. P. Deussen of Kiel; a visit to a Lamaistic Monastery in Tibet by Rev. J. Webber; the Belief in a Highest Best Being with the Arians by Prof. Dr. L. von Schroder of Vienna; the Value of the History of Religions for the Christian Theologian by Prof. Dr. K. Furrer; Lao-Tseu and Brahmanism by Mons. E. Guimet of Paris; Ahura-Mazda in the Avesta by Naib Dastur Rustamji Edulji Peshotum Sanjana of Bombay; the religious views of the book Kodeith by Prof. Dr. Haupt of Baltimore, the present condition of the religions in Japan by Rev. Kaikioku Watanabe, Buddhist Monk of Tokio; religious ceremonies observed in building houses by the Baban Dajaks on the Upper Mahakam in Borneo by Prof. Dr. A. W. Nieuwenhuis of Leyde; calendar dates in their religio-historic significance by Prof. Dr. Ed. Mahler of Budapest; religious ideas with men of the lowest standpoint by Dr. Paul Sarasin; the Monotheistic Views in the Babylonian religion by Dr. Alfred Jeremias of Leipzig; the religio-historic significance of the Mani-religion (Manichaeism) by Prof. Dr. Kessler of Greifswald; Influence of sculptural art upon the religion in Egypt, Assyria-Babylonia and Hellas by Prof. Dr. B. Kholbach of Kaposvar.

Some of the most important papers read and discussed in the Indian Section were as follows: the religion of the Todas by W. H. R. Rivers of Cambridge; the religious ideas and ceremonies of the Thags by Dr. A. Fuhrer; the fire-temple near Isfahan by Prof. A. V. Williams Jackson of New York; on the seventh Aditya by Prof. Dr. L. von Schroeder of Vienna; some points still obscure in Buddhist doctrine by Prof. Estlin Carpenter of Oxford; the ancient religion of the Armenians by H. Arakelian of Tiflis; the religion of Akbar, a failure in religious syncretism by Prof. Henry Goodwin Smith of Cincinnati; the relations of Akbar with the Parsis by Prof. Bonet-Maury of Paris; the tolerant spirit of Islam as illustrated by the Charter of Muhammad to the Christians and that of Caliph Ali to the Parsis by Abdullah al-Mamoon Shraworthy, missionary of Islam, London.

One of the most prominent and distinguished figures of the Congress was Naib Dastur Rustamji Edulji Peshotun Sanjana B. A. of Bombay, who had come to Bale on the 16th of August and whose arrival was duly chronicled in the local papers. Being dressed in his white priestly garb, he was the centre of attraction in the streets, whilst driving in a carriage to the opening session of the Congress. Here he was invited by the President of the Congress to take his seat on the podium amongst the delegates of the various Governments and was asked to address the members of the Congress. In a well-chosen speech, being audible to the farthest corner of the large hall, he impressed upon his audience the importance of religion. Amongst many other points of interest he said: "There can be no morality without religion, and no religion without morality. Morality is religion in practice and religion is morality in principle. As the great Zorostrian King Ardeshir Babakan has said: "Religion may exist without a state; but a state cannot exist without religion; and it is by holy laws that a political association can alone be bound. A sovereign without religion is a tyrant and a people that have none may be deemed that most monstrous of all societies!" His remarks were loudly applauded and much appreciated by the learned assembly. At the next day's general meeting Naib Dastur Rustomji read, with a distinct clear voice, a very interesting paper on "Ahura Mazda in the Avesta," showing that the religion of Zarathustra is purely monotheistic, that it is non-dualistic and has nothing whatever to do with nature-worship. Some of the well-known Avesta scholars, who were present at the meeting, supported the learned Dastur's theory and heartily congratulated him upon the results of his researches, wishing him luck and prosperity in his future literary career. We quote only a few striking passages of this interesting paper: "An important point to consider is whether Zarathustrianism deals with dualism, as the Avesta scholars Spiegel, Hovelaque, Jackson, Soedarblom and others do suppose. Certainly not. This supposition seems to have arisen through the mistaken view of Ahura-Mazda and Angra Mainyu which Aristotle, Diogenes, Laerte, Plutarch, Eudoxus, Hermippus and Theopompus present in their works. Through their imperfect knowledge of the Avestic doctrine, they maintained that Ahura-Mazda and Angra-Mainyu were the two gods—good and evil—of the primitive Iranians. But the holy text wholly contradict their opinion. We have already stated, that in the sacred writings the supreme being is sometimes called Ahura-Mazda and sometimes Spentamainyu. The terms Spenta and Mainyu at times indicate only the good and bountiful spirit of Ahura-Mazda. Mainyu alone denotes this spirit of God as well as the holy or bountiful spirit of man which Ahura-Mazda implants into his heart."

(Concluded on page 6.)

MANCHURIA OPERATIONS.

RUSSIA'S VOLUNTEER FLEET.

THE RETURN OF THE TEREK.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

LONDON, SEPT. 28.

Reuter wires from Mukden that the cavalry outposts report a big Japanese movement to the westward of the Railway and a threatening attack.

There is no change to the eastward.

Reuter wires from Las Palmas that three German steamers with about ten thousand tons of Cardiff coal have arrived there and are awaiting orders.

Admiral Rojdestvensky, commanding the Baltic squadron, is ill.

LONDON, SEPT. 27.

The Russian Volunteer steamer Nijni Novgorod passed the Dardanelles yesterday, en route to Candia and Port Said where she awaits instructions. She flew the commercial flag and carried no guns or munitions.

The story published in the "Madrid Espana" about the Terek at Las Palmas is officially denied in London.

LADY CURZON'S ILLNESS.

The Fight With Death.

CONDITION EXCEEDINGLY CRITICAL.

LONDON, SEPT. 27, 9-8 P.M.

Lady Curzon passed a fair night last night, and her general strength had not declined, but her condition is still regarded as critical.

A bulletin just issued says her Ladyship is not so well, being much exhausted this evening.

LONDON, SEPT. 28, 4-35 A.M.

It is reported that subsequent to last evening's bulletin there was a change set in for the worse and Lady Curzon's condition is now becoming exceedingly critical.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, SEPT 28.

A special cablegram to the "Statesman" sent from London at 7 p. m. last night says the doctors unceasingly administer oxygen in order to sustain Lady Curzon's vitality and to fight the blood poisoning that is feared. Lord Curzon appears breaking down under the strain and want of rest, and has perceptibly aged.

MADRAS, SEPT. 28.

The Sheriff of Madras has cabled the following message to Lord Curzon:—"The citizens of Madras express their heartfelt sympathy and earnestly hope for speedy recovery of Lady Curzon."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE NEW HOME RULE.

Dunraven Scheme Condemned.

LONDON SEPTEMBER, 27.

The Unionist papers strongly repudiate the Dunraven scheme.

BRITISH DESTROYER LOST.

Sunk During Trials.

The British destroyer Chamois has sunk while executing steam trials off the Ionian Islands. All on board were saved.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

Germany and Italy Confer.

A MEETING AT HAMBURG.

The Italian Premier had a long conference with Count von Bulow at Hamburg to-day. It is believed it was regarding the Triplice.

The German press considers the meeting shows that the Triplice is as solidly based as ever.

MADRAS RUGBY TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 28.

There being only two entries in the Madras Rugby Football Tournament, the match played yesterday evening on the Island between the Madras Gymkhana and H. M. S. Hyacinth was the final. The result was never in doubt, the Gymkhana outplaying their opponents at all points and finally winning by four goals, two tries (26 points) to nil. Layard and Faith got most of the tries and Hooper kicked the goals magnificently. The Hyacinth team though beaten, were not disgraced. The sporting way they entered, though out of training, evoked general admiration.

REAR ADMIRAL WILLES IN MADRAS.

H. B. Rear Admiral Atkinson Willes, Commander-in-chief, East India Squadron, returned to Madras from Ootacamund this morning,

Flagship H. M. S. Hyacinth leaves to-morrow for Trincomalee.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Major General Duff, on return from leave in England, resumed the post of Adjutant-General, in Simla on Tuesday. Brigadier-General Pearson who has been officiating for him, has reverted to the command of the Derajat District.

The Chitral Scouts, one of the best bodies of Militia yet organised, are to be re-armed with '303 rifles. This will do away with the annually recurring difficulty of sending up special consignments of Martini ammunition to Chitral.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE TIBET TREATY.

Britain and Russia.

ATTITUDE OF CHINA.

LONDON, SEPT. 28.

Reuter (Peking) says that Tang-shao-ki, the Taotai of Tientsin, has been commanded to proceed to Tibet to investigate and manage affairs there. Tang-shao-ki is conversant with foreign affairs and jealous for Chinese interests. He is not anti-foreign.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 28.

Reuter (St. Petersburg) says it is understood that Count Benckendorff Russian Ambassador in London has made friendly representations to the British Government regarding the alleged discrepancy between the draft of the Tibet Treaty and previous British assurances.

The "Daily Telegraph" Shanghai correspondent states that the Wai-wu-pu absolutely denies it protested against the Anglo-Tibetan Treaty.

THE CHARGES OF LOOTING.

OUTRAGE AT KAROLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 28.

A telegram from General Macdonald dated Lhassa September 23rd, 5 a. m. states:—Four Tibetans who were bringing parcels for the Mission sent under their own private arrangements with 5 ponies from Gyantse were killed at the south entrance to the Karola Pass on the 15th and supposed to be done to death by bandits or disbanded soldiers. Two men have been captured and were found in a side nullah with the ponies and are suspected of being concerned in the deed. The force marches this morning for the ferry over the Brahmputra where it should arrive on 27th. Several cases of mumps are reported from a detachment of 40th Pathans at Nangartse, otherwise the health of the force is good and enteric cases here are doing well. The Chinese Amban and Tibetan officials paid farewell visits on afternoon of 22nd.

Lhassa September 22.—The condition of the wounded officer Captain A. W. C. Young I. M. S. is good and is doing well.

The Secretary of State has decided that officers on the unemployed supernumerary list are to be viewed as being in the same category as officers on retired pay, for the purposes of the grant of good service pensions.

GYANTSE, SEPT. 27.

Lhassa, 22nd September:—Two servants and two syces of Mr. Wilton, Assistant Commissioner, were murdered at Karola. The Mounted Infantry, carrying the post, found the bodies in a district fested by bandits. The servants were bringing supplies from Gyantse for Mr. Wilton's journey to Peking, across Tibet. A large portion of the baggage was plundered. Mr. Wilton was obliged to abandon his journey.

In view of the false report that have reached Home regarding looting in Tibet, it is only fair to state that the strictest discipline has been maintained. The troops have shown extraordinary restraint.

The large quantities of Tibetan curios sent to India have either been purchased by officers or are the legitimate spoils of war, part of which were taken at the enemy's abandoned camp at Guru Karola and part from the Niani and Tschen monasteries, which were strongly held by the Tibetans and entered by our troops after hard fighting. The most valuable and interesting articles in the Gyantse Jong were reserved for the Government. Innumerable small images were divided among the officers by the Court appointed to decide the question. The Great Palkhs Chaide monastery was left intact, though we warned the Tibetans that no building used for military purposes would be spared. No enemy has been treated with such leniency as the Tibetans. Except at Gyantse, all the produce taken on the road was paid for, and compensation was given to the villagers for damage done to the crops. By this way the expense of the Army's keep falls on the Lhassa Government, who pay the indemnity, and our presence in the country has not been a burden to the agricultural population. In fact in the villages through which we passed, the farmers, peasants and traders have been enriched by our presence.

No doubt there were a few cases of individual looting during and after the protracted operations at Gyantse. These, when discovered, were severely dealt with. At Nagartse two sepoys were sentenced to two years for attempting to rob a monastery. Another, who took a pair of earrings from a native countryman, was severely flogged.

GOVERNOR DRIVES IN STATE THROUGH POONA.

A TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Shortly after the running for the Governor's Cup, His Excellency accompanied by Lady Lamington made an extended visit in state through Poona City, visiting several of the influential residents and traders in the place. The effect of the visit was marred to a slight extent by a shower of rain that fell about four o'clock and which somewhat soddened the route through which his Excellency had to pass. It, however, cleared up considerably by six when his Excellency was being received by a large concourse of people who appeared to fully appreciate the visit. Proceeding by Darruwalla's Bridge his Excellency's route lay through Aditvar Peth, Moti Chowk, Shroff Ali Gunz Peth, Subadar Bungalow, Shukarwar Peth, across Police lines, by the Reay Market and Budwar Chowk, whence the party proceeded through Appa Balvant's wada to Sadashive Peth and from Luckdipool to Ganeshkhind.

Decorations and floral arches were raised at different parts of the route. His Excellency took pan supari at the residences of Naik in Daruval'a's Bridge, Rawar Peth, Balubai Mothiwalla in Shukurwar Peth Kissindas Vishnudas in Budwar Cowk. Decorations and pan supari arrangements were very successfully carried out under the supervision of Rao Bahadur Kumtakar, Rao Saheb Rungsing, Dr. Chobe, Rao Saheb Putwardhan and the whole Municipal Office took great pains in adding to the effect of the visit. There was a very large gathering of citizens in Budwar Chowk where native musicians appeared and proved very attractive.

Mr. Guider Police, Superintendent, with a large posse of constables, preserved excellent order. The whole effect of the decorations were highly attractive especially at night when lit up with many lamps.

PROTECTION OF GAME AND FISH IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 28.

In a letter to the Government of Bengal regarding the prosposals of Government of India to make better provision for the protection and preservation of game and fish, the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce state that they are in general agreement with the provisions of the proposed Bills as far as it affects Bengal, but offer certain suggestions for consideration. For instance, the Committee consider that netting of wild duck and teal should be restricted, as there has been a visible diminution of several description in jheels of Bengal during recent years, and they recommend that snipe should not be allowed to be brought into any market or station in their live state because the netting of snipe is attended with a great deal of cruelty. The birds are invariably maimed and in any case they are birds, that it is most difficult if not impossible, to keep them alive in captivity.

Differing from the Government of India, the Committee consider that provision should be made in the Bill for the protection of the eggs of game birds, nests of which are frequently plundered. Finally the Committee urge that a single officer for the whole of India would be quite unable to cope with the work of administering Game Law, and they suggest as an alternative the formation of local committees of sportsmen and others to assist the Government in the administration of the law.

DISASTROUS FLOODS IN BENGAL.

A native contemporary asserts that the recent Hughli floods have ruined the bulk of crops in some thirty odd villages in Uluberia sub-division, the total loss to ryots being estimated at Rs. 2,55,000. It is alleged that about 2,000 families in that locality are in sore distress, some having lost their entire crops and some their houses, while the floods have caused much sickness in the affected villages.

PROPOSED NICKEL COINS.

BENGAL CHAMBER'S SUPPORT.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce have replied to the local Government on the subject of the proposed introduction of a nickel coin of the denomination of one anna. After carefully considering the proposal in consultation with the finance sub-committee of the Chamber, the Committee are of opinion that a good case has been made out for the use of nickel one anna pieces, especially as there is at present no coin in circulation of that particular denomination. The Committee are inclined to support the introduction of a new perforated one anna nickel coin of the size and weight specified without effigy of sovereign, although they have some little doubt as to how the perforation would be welcomed by the native community.

STAFF COLLEGE DINNER AT SIMLA.

SIMLA, SEPT. 28.

The guests at the Staff College dinner to-night are Lord Kitchener and General Sclater Quarter Master-General. The hosts are Generals Sir E. Elles, B. Duff, E. Debrath, D. Haig and J. H. S. Craigie, Colonels W. Capper, H. Hamilton and A. Sandbach, Lieut-Colonels W. Massy, F. Skinner, W. Hamilton and H. Kenny, Majors E. Mantague W. Knight, F. Moberly, F. Colomb, B. Holloway W. Ewbank, J. Tod F. Rennick, C. Stewart and H. Senior Captains H. Turner, E. Boddam, C. Richardson, A. Elsmie, S. King, J. Donaldson and V. Brooke. The dinner is private.

THE DELHI-BOMBAY MOTOR TRIALS.

ARRANGEMENTS regarding these trials are proceeding apace, and we hear from the Secretaries that entries are being received in a satisfactory and encouraging manner. Mr. Arthur Hoare, one of Joint Honorary Secretaries, has recently been over the greater portion of the course, in a car, with a view to discover the present state of the roads, rivers and bridges. His report deals with the road from Indore to Bombay, and it appears that this is in a most excellent condition and bids fair to be even better in December next. Certain rivers will, however, require negotiating, notably, the Nerbudda, which will be crossed by the cars some 41 miles south of Mhow, the "Tapti" which will be crossed 17 miles north of Dhulia, and a stream called the Kadwa, which is in the neighbourhood of Nasik. It was this latter stream which prevented Mr. Phipps, the American millionaire, from completing his run between Bombay and Mhow by motor. Not being able to drive his car through the two or three feet of water, which existed, and not being able to run a ferry, Mr. Phipps, with his heavy "Mercedes" car, was compelled to turn back and go by train a certain portion of the distance, until he could get back to the Grand Trunk Road.

No such difficulty as this will however present itself to the motorist in December next, for arrangements will be made—it is hoped with the assistance of Government—to bridge or ferry the Kadwa river. Mr. Hoare and his companion had a somewhat exciting time in their trip, owing to the recent rains having brought down a lot of mud on the banks of the Nerbudda. This was about 4 feet deep, and quite prevented the motor from being taken on to the ferry. Gangs of coolies were therefore employed, on both sides of the river, and, after two or three hours' hard work, they succeeded in clearing the road, so that the motor could be taken on to the boat without further difficulty. The motorists ran the first day from Indore to the village of Sendwa, where a halt was made for the night. The following day found them in Dhulia, where, unfortunately, a stop had to be made, as 9 inches of rain fell during the next 24 hours. However, the journey was resumed as soon as the rain stopped. The trip down the Ghats was made without any difficulty, and although the roads during the latter portion of the journey are not equal to those further north, every effort is being made to improve them by the time the trials come on.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has given his patronage to the Trial, and there is little doubt that the Military Authorities in India are watching the progress of the Automobile movement with as much interest as any one else. Several motorists have already intimated their intention of bringing their cars from England on purpose to take part in these trials, and it is hoped that many more may come forward, before the first of December, which is the last day fixed for receiving entries.

RACING AT POONA.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 28.

Heavy rain, many surprises, general depression, a nasty accident, and two disqualifications marked the day of the race for the Governor's Cup, the event of events in the Poona racing season. The day opened with hot clouds, being the rear guards of last evening's storm, which covered the sky and tended only to make the heat of the sun greater. In the early afternoon H. E. Lord Lamington accompanied by Lady Lamington drove down, attended by a full escort of bodyguards to the Club, where they lunched. Afterwards they went on the race course where they arrived in time for the first race. The Governor, however, had decided out of sympathy with Lady Curzon not to hold the usual "At Home," it being the Governor's Cup day. Of course the attendance was very large. Three special trains came from Bombay. The first race was won by La France but by jostling with Veera gave the win to the latter, and in the third race, Stewards' Purse, Riverside came third, but owing, to a short weight, the place was given to Shotover. The following are the details:—

The Paddock Plate.—Rs. 1,500, out of which second receives Rs. 300, and the third Rs. 200. A handicap for Ponies 14 hands and under. Distance.—5 furlongs.

Messrs G K and D D's ch aus m Veera 9st 7lbs ..... Melsom 1
Mr D L Khemjee's b aus m Bandicoot 6st 1 2lbs ..... Barrett 2
H H Aga Khan and Aga S Shah's ch aus g Cocos 8st 4lbs ..... Pettigrew 3
Mr Finch's b aus m La France 8st 7lbs 0

Betting: Evens La France, threes Veera and fours the rest.

Cocos took clear lead with Veera and La France. At the turn La France interfered with Veera out of the first place and won by a neck. Half a length between second and third. Time 1min 8 secs.

An objection was lodged for crossing Veera against La France and the race was given to Veera.

The Lawn Plate.—Rs. 2000, out of which second receives Rs. 400 and the third Rs. 200. A Handicap for Arabs 14 hands and under. Distance—3 furlongs.

Mr Jackson's b a h Hermit 7st 5lbs ..... Hoyt 1
Mr R R S's b a h Sirjamal 8st 6lbs ..... Elliott 2
Messrs M Gooldass and A Nanjee's g a h Grey Fox 8st 13lbs ..... Foster 3
Mr R R S's b a h Rose 9st 12lbs 0
Aga S Shah's g a h Achilles 9st 0lbs 0
Mr A E Ameer's g a h Young Kohinoor 9st 7lbs 0
Mr Artin A Essayie's g a h Little Joker 9st 5lbs 0
Mr F M Garda's br a h Kour Saheb 7st 7lbs 0
Mr Mustapha bin Talib's ch a h Faithful 7st 2lbs 0
Mr Mahomed Hajee Ebrahim's br a h Mosumma 7st 0lbs 0
Mr Nassar Abdulla's g a h Clever Boy 6st 8lbs 0
Mr H B Pike's b a h Bandit II 6st 0lbs 0

Betting 6 to 4 on Achilles, fives Hermit, sixes Mosumma, sevens Gray Fox and Rose, and long odds the rest.

There was a good start. At the turn Hermit was running abreast with Sirjamal, the former managed to win by 3-4 lengths. 1 1-2 lengths between second and third. Time 1 min 25 2-5 secs.

The Stewards' Purse.—Rs. 2,000, out of which second receives Rs. 400, and the third Rs. 200. A Handicap for Horses which have not won a flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over since 31st March, 1902. Distance—1 1-4 miles.

Dr Spooner Hart's b aus g Rifleman 7st 10lbs ..... Murphy 1
Lt-Col J Desaraj Urs' b aus g Red Coral 8st 5lbs ..... Melsom 2
Aga S Shah's br aus m Shotover 6st 3lbs ..... Kamad 3
Messrs M Gooldass and A Nanjee's br aus g Tubal Cain 10st 4lbs 0
Mr Galstaun's bl aus g Dulcimer 9st 0lbs 0
Lt-Col J Desaraj Urs' ch aus g Courara 8st 7lbs 0
Mr Galstaun's ba a c Riverside II 7st 10lbs 0
H H Kour Saheb of Patiala's b aus g Glen Albyn 7st 8lbs 0
Aga S Shah's b aus g Prestwick 7st 6lbs 0
Mr Peel's b aus g Planet 7st 4lbs 0
H H Kaur Saheb of Patiala's ch aus h Idler 7st 2lbs 0
Captain Wilson's bl e h Misty 6st 12lbs 0
Major F C Logan Home's b aus g Corrie Roy 6st 8lbs 0
Mr W Bass' br aus g Stoddart 6st 8lbs 0

Betting threes on Rifleman, fives Idler, sixes Misty, Red Coral and Shotover, 12s Tubal Cain and Dulcimer, and long odds the rest.

Prestwick got off, Riverside being in the second place. At the five furlong Rifleman went out and caught the leader and maintained his place till the last and won by two lengths, half a length between second and third. Time 2mins 16secs.

The Governor's Cup.—Rs. 4,000 (Rs. 1,000 presented by H. E. the Right Hon'ble Lord Lamington, G.C.I.E G.C.M.G., and the balance from the Fund), the second to receive Rs. 700, and the third Rs. 300, out of the entire stake. A Handicap for Arabs. Distance—R. C and distance.

Mr A Davies-Cooke's br a g Marquis II 8st 0lbs ..... Ames 1
Colonel Kavanagh's g a h Money Spinner 8st 3lbs ..... Elliott 2
Mr R R S's ch a h Gallant 9st 8lbs ..... Hearoo 3
Messrs M Gooldass and A Nanjee's b a h Hyderi 9st 6lbs 0
Mr F M Garda's b a h Narunjee 8st 9lbs 0
H H Aga Khan's ch a h Sandow 8st 5lbs 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Connaught 8st 2lbs 0
Mr S A Wahed's g a h Skylark 7st 10lbs 0
Mr Peel's g a h Precious 7st 9lbs 0
Messrs G K and D D's b a h Admis 7st 8lbs 0
Mr J D Scott's b a g Secunder 7st 6lbs 0
Mr Moss King's b a h King Cobweb 7st 5lbs 0
Major A C Hamilton's ch a h Jack Horner 6st 11lbs 0
Mr S W Webster's b a h Syndic 6st 7lbs 0

Betting fours on Marquis, fives Narunjee, sixes Gallant, sevens Hyderi, tens Money Spinner, Connaught and Skylark and long odds the rest.

At the first corner after leaving the Stand, Precious fell bringing down Skylark. O'Neill and Baichan were badly hurt and were carried off insensible. Coming round Sandow showed out, but did not last long, when Marquis came to the front and ran away from the crowd. King Cob came fourth. Marquis won by 4 lengths. One length between second and third. Time 3 mins 12 secs.

The Ganeshkhind Plate.—Rs. 4,000, out of which second receives Rs. 700 and the third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr Kelso's b aus g Harplst 8st 4lbs ..... Hearoo 1
Hon'ble Mr A A Apcar's b aus g Malto 7st 8lbs ..... Murphy 2
Mr B P Roy Chowdhuri's b aus g Fotheringay 7st 8lbs ..... Bennett 3
H H Kour Saheb of Patiala's ch aus m Loch Cliveden 8st 12lbs 0
Mr J D Scott's b aus g Forest 7st 10lbs 0
Mr Finch's b e m Court Belle 9st 0lbs 0
H H Kour Saheb of Patiala's ch aus h Vigorous 8st 10lbs 0
Hon'ble Mr A A Apcar's b aus g Stand Off 8st 3lbs 0
Messrs M Gooldass and A Nanjee's ch aus h Progredior 8st 4lbs 0
Mr Moran's b aus g Kingston 7st 3lbs 0
Mr T R Badger's br g Thomond 8st 2lbs 0
Mr Mehta's br aus m Blue Blood 8st 1lbs 0
Mr Galstaun's b aus g Springlock 7st 12lbs 0
Mr R R S's ch aus g Wedlock 6st 11lbs 0
Mr Curmer's b aus g Rossia 6st 0lbs 0

Betting fours on Kingston, sixes Loch Cliveden and Harpist, sevens Thomond, Blue Blood and Wedlock, eighths Forest and long odds the rest.

Rossia made good running from the start with Harpist, Thomond and Blue Blood. At the home turn Rossia fell back and Harpist came out and won by half a length. A neck between second and third. Time 1 min 18 secs.

The Coronation Plate.—Rs. 3,500 out of which second receives Rs. 600, and the third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Ponies 14-2 and under. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr W Bass' b e m S P 6st 8lbs ..... Hoyt 1
Mr J D Scott's ch aus h Yankee Boy 8st 10lbs ..... Ames 2
Mr R R S's bl aus g Comeback 8st 13lbs ..... Hearoo 3
Mr J D Scott's br or bay aus m Lady Avon 11st 2lbs 0
Mr Kelso's b aus m Rugsley Rose 9st 2lbs 0
Mr K C Ranshaw's br aus m Signori a 9st 0lbs 0
Mr Galstaun's b aus h Matalgia 8st 7lbs 0
Mr Artin A Essayie's br aus g Koko ate Chieftain 8st 3lbs 0
Mr J J Pawson's ch e g Idleness 8st 2lbs 0
Lt Col J Desaraj Urs' b aus g Minimus 8st 1lbs 0
Mr D Norton's g aus g Hesman II 8st 1lbs 0
Mr A W P's b aus m Min 8st 0lbs 0
Mr Kelso's ch aus g Indabba 7st 12lbs 0
Messrs M Gooldass and A Nanjee's b aus m Picture 7st 9lbs 0
Mr E C Ramsbaw's b aus m Wakeful 7st 4lbs 0
Messrs M Gooldass and A Nanjee's br aus m Olga 6st 4lbs 0
Mr Laksmi Kantaraj Urs' ch aus m Queen Cole 6st ... 0

Betting threes on Russley Rose and Minimus sixes S. P. Olga, Wakeful and Comeback 8, Bestman and Yankee Boy and long odds the rest.

Picture caused much trouble at the post. Round the way home S. P. rushed out and won by six lengths. Half a length between second and third. Time 1 min 33 2-5 secs.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNEY.

SEMI-FINALS.

WELSH REGIMENT vs. CALCUTTA.

THE first of the two games in the semi-final round of the Bombay Gymkhana Rugby Tournament was fought out yesterday afternoon between the Welsh Regiment and the Calcutta Football Club, who are the present cupholders. A large crowd turned out to witness the game, the enclosure being nearly as full as during the games in the Rovers' Tournament. The great reputation borne by both teams had no doubt a good deal to do with the large attendance, as football under the Rugby Code in Bombay does not, as a rule, draw good attendances. The Welsh Regiment, so far as the Bombay Gymkhana Tournament is concerned, have a perfectly unique record, having won the cup for eight years in succession, a performance which may safely be said to have no parallel in the annals of Regimental football in India. Their last victory was in 1902, the Calcutta F. C. succeeding last year in annexing the cup after a magnificent game with the Welsh Regiment. The composition of the Welsh team this year is very little altered from last year, but the team that represents Calcutta, although a remarkably strong side, is by no means the best they could place in the field, at least five prominent players being absent. In the absence of so many of their best players tire heavy defeat sustained by Calcutta is not surprising.

THE GAME.

The game turned out to be a very one-sided affair, the Welsh being superior at every point, particularly their forward line, which completely outplayed the opposing pack. The Calcutta forwards were a scratch lot and had never played together before, and consequently showed very poor combination. Only four of them had played regularly this season for the Calcutta F. C., the other four being picked from the King's Own Regiment. Under these adverse circumstances it is hardly to be wondered at that they failed to give a good account of themselves against their formidable opponents, who played a sterling good game and proved adepts in the art of heeling out. Under more favourable circumstances the Calcutta back division would probably have shown to far better advantage, but, as it was, behind beaten forwards they never had a chance. The few opportunities that came their way showed the three quarter back line to possess all the essentials that go to make a strong back division and in kicking, passing, and tackling, no exception could be taken to their methods. Martelli and F. Siddons in particular played a brilliant game and did their best to avert defeat. The halves, Cumberlegh and Marshall, rendered yeoman's service to their side, but had very few opportunities given them. The Welsh halves on the other hand, playing behind a winning pack made the most of their opportunities and fed their three-quarter line well. The latter showed

FINE COMBINATION,

their passing and kicking being excellent. They took full advantage of every opening given them and the Calcutta marking being very faulty they frequently got away with fine sprints that gained a lot of ground for their side. The Calcutta full back had not much to do, but whatever fell his way he did well. In the opening ten minutes of the first half, Calcutta had the best of the game, but slackening off in their efforts afterwards play was for the most part confined inside their "25". Twice during the game they narrowly missed scoring, once in the first half, when F. Siddons, their right centre half, by a fine sprint from midfield carried the ball to within a few yards of the Welsh goal line, and again early in the second half, when after a fine piece of combined play by their three quarters, they carried the ball to within a few yards of the line. These, however, were the only occasions on which they ever looked dangerous. The Welsh kicked off punctually at 5 o'clock, defending the Cooperage end. For the first ten minutes play was, for the most part, confined to the Welsh "25" the Calcutta forwards at this period playing better together than they did at any other stage of the game. After a fine run by Barnes, who was only brought down close to the goal line, the Welsh forwards relieved the pressure and in turn invaded the Calcutta "25", where after some exciting play the ball was passed out of a scrum to T. Jones, the Welsh right centre, who dodging all the opponents in his way

SAFELY GROUNDED THE BALL

behind. The place kick, although in a good position, failed. From this right on to the end of the first half, the Welsh pressed their opponents hard and only the safe collaring of the Calcutta backs saved the score from being augmented. Calcutta managed to break away once before the whistle went for a cessation of hostilities and brought the ball down to the Welsh "25," but nothing resulted from the effort. Changing over, the Welsh led by 1 try to nil. On the resumption of hostilities the Welsh quickly got to work and carrying the ball down the ground, kept play confined inside the Calcutta "25," forcing their opponents to touch down within seven minutes of the start. Resuming, the Welsh continued to press and after some exciting scrums close to the Calcutta goal line, Watts obtained possession of the ball and

DROPPED A NEAT GOAL

for his side. Immediately afterwards the Calcutta back made a bad mistake which let Watts across the line, the try this time being converted. These reverses aroused Calcutta and they carried the ball into their opponents' territory after the kick off and from a free kick just inside the half way line nearly scored a penalty goal. This, however, was the last chance of scoring they had, as the Welsh carrying everything before them took the ball down to the Calcutta goal line where Daly getting possession obtained a try which Watts again failed to convert into a goal. Five minutes now only remained for play, and when the whistle went for no side, Calcutta were defending hard. The Welsh thus left the field easy victors, the score being 15 points to nil in their favour as follows:—

WELSH REGIMENT... 2 Goals 2 Tries (21 pts.)
CALCUTTA ..... " NIL.

The teams were as follows:—

WELSH REGIMENT.—Full Back: Private Climo; three-quarter backs: Lieut. Montgomery, Private T. Jones, Private Davis, and Lce. Corpl. Morgan; half-backs: Private Daly and Private Watts; forwards: Lieut. Todd, Private Thomas, Lce. Corpl. Jones, Private Stroud, Private Rees, Private R. Davis, Private J. Jones, and Private Trimby.

CALCUTTA F. C.—Full Back: Schawnbury; three-quarter backs: O. J. Barnes, F. Siddons, E. Martelli, and A. Siddons, half-backs: R. Cumberlegh and C.C. Marshall, forwards: F. S. Kerr, A. E. Todd, T. R. Scott, R. A. Ray, C. Thorburn, V. Cooper, H. B. Stevenson, and H. W. Gardiner.

REFEREE.—Lieut. R. C. P. Blyth.

BOMBAY CIVIL HOSPITALS.

The following resolution of Government on the annual report on Civil Hospital and Dispensaries is published.—

The change in classification of the two dispensaries mentioned in paragraph 2 of the Report is not understood, and the Surgeon General should be asked to explain it. The number of cases treated at all hospitals and dispensaries, classed under the head of Malarial Fevers is slightly lower than in 1902 and much lower than in 1901. No inference can as yet be drawn from such figures regarding the effect of the scheme by which quinine is sold cheap through the agency of the postal officials. The sales of quinine are, however, increasing, and presumably its value is becoming more widely appreciated; and it is permissible to hope that its extended use, especially among children, will have a marked effect in course of time.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Gloucester Musical Festival.

NEW PLAYS IN TOWN.

THE "GARDEN OF LIES."

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 9.

THE Gloucester Musical Festival opened on Monday, but the real work began on Tuesday with a performance of "Elijah" under the conductorship of Mr. Herbert Brewer. The question stretches to further limits than one knows, when it is asked, "Is the cloak of immortality thrown over Elijah?" Its long popularity, its universal appeal to the quiet towns of England, its peculiar emotion, which is exactly fitted to the stately ritual of the Anglican Church, its occasional intense moments of high nobility in thought, have made for it a future. English conservatism creeps at a very slow pace towards new thoughts and new things and though we have recently rushed into the House of Modernity at a terrific speed, one must always remember that Modernity takes a very long time to develop into the really sacred past, and that the huge success of such a man as Elgar does not bring him into the line of the elder thought which eternally remains, at all events, as a historical fact. It is in this spirit that one likes to look upon "Elijah." When the enthusiasms of the past meet the coldness of to-day and the enthusiasms of to-day tend towards a belittling of an "Elijah," we clearly have touched a point when there is no "meeting of the waters;" we can prophesy the time when such a meeting must take place, leaving posterity to fight for their own. At any rate, here is a highly plausible explanation of a steady stream of changes which runs between the banks that stand seemingly immutable, enclosing the constant flow of the waters, while the banks in relation to the river are ever themselves really changing. Thus, again, are all things relative.

"Elijah," then, to many minds, has seen its best period of recognition. Its emotion no longer touches many with whom the pages of the Fire-Music of Die Walkure are actually more familiar than, let us say, Is not His Word? or Hear ye, Israel. And yet, there remains still an abiding triumph in the mind of him who declares that he does not want the new Elgars or the new Strausses give him (he invariably adds) the old Strauss, who wrote "The Blue Danube," and so forth. The matter need not be further discussed; but it is good, especially after hearing practically a classic performance of the work, to discuss this almost first-rate musician and his peculiar position now, without fear, without prejudice, and with tolerance. The concert opened with Elgar's arrangement of the National Anthem. Personally, one sees no very particular reason for any such rearrangement. Of course, the thing is well done; but, was it worth doing? One may abuse, if one pleases, Costa's long-established setting of the tune; and a new arrangement must necessarily have no particular interest. Then we went on to our Mendelssohn and his "Elijah," the name part of which was taken by Mr. Ffrangcon Davies, whose enthusiasm and individuality in the character were all once more demonstrated. Mme. Sobrino sang with much brilliance and fire, particularly in the scena between the Widow and Elijah. Miss Muriel Foster was exceedingly good, but perhaps a trifle monotonous, a little slow. Mr. John Coates was in excellent form, and, of course, in the second part Mme. Albani sang with characteristic enthusiasm and vigour. The chorus under the direction of Mr. Brewer appeared to be amazingly fine, excellent in tone, volume, and, above all, in quality.

The orchestral version of the "Prelude" and the "Angels' Farewell" in "Gerontius" were given on Tuesday night under Sir Edward Elgar's conductorship. The great precedent to such a juxtaposition was of course the Wagner combination of the Prelude to "Tristan" with the "Liebestod," which occurs at the end of that music drama. Elgar had therefore here a precedent of infinite importance; but though there is not a single bar of his here which can be described by any other epithet than that of beautiful, in his work the precise relations between the two combinations of the Tristan pages are more intimate than the relations between the combinations of the Gerontius pages. For this reason, in particular, one is inclined to think that Sir Edward has not precisely accomplished that which is a precise parallel with Wagner's achievement, so far as form and choice are concerned. The orchestra played throughout extremely well. This version has before been given in London, but hearing it thus in Gloucester Cathedral, one cannot help cherishing and odd little suspicion that when he created the combination as a purely orchestral work he had a cathedral performance in his mind's eye when one remembers the extraordinary treatment measured out to Cardinal Newman's great poem when "Gerontius" was first produced at a Three Choirs Festival. The Elgar extracts were followed by the first performance of "A Festival Hymn," by Mr. C. Lee Williams, further described as, "An unaccompanied Motet." It is set to a hymn by Jeremy Taylor, and you find, even in the shackles of versification, that glorious imagination running riot in fine imagery and high thought:—

Awake, my soul, and come away:
Put on thy best array;
Lest, if thou longer stay,
Thou lose some minutes of so blest a day.
Go run,
And bid good-morrow to the sun;
Welcome his safe return
To Capricorn.

The music of the hymn is dignified, as befits such words as these; but it is wonderfully like, in spirit, the ideal Festival work which goes forward on its way without ever apparently changing. There is, however, a charm about unaccompanied music, when it is sung with delicacy and with intelligence that is so peculiarly its own, that it has of course flourished, far more greenly than it does now, both in England and in many an innocent small town in Germany.

Wednesday morning's work was extremely interesting. It opened with the Prelude to "Parsifal." Here, again, were the old atmosphere, the same feeling of repose, the wonderful peace, the absolute beauty which makes of this tone-picture an ideal in the world of art. Mr. Herbert Brewer conducted admirably. Now and then one noted a certain coarseness in the brass; but, take the matter on the whole, the thing once more dimmed the vision, and set a spiritual ideal, however vague, filmy, fleeting, and unintelligible, before one that many refuse to understand, because they prefer a scarlet thing by Dvorak, or a colour-study by Chopin. Passing on through Mr. Granville Bantock's Rhapsody for chorus and orchestra, called "The Time-Spirit," a rhapsody which strikes one as fulfilling anything but that indicated by such a title, in its whirling and wild musical chase (seeing that the Geist is never recognisable until it is within you), we come to Sir Huber Parry's "The Love that casteth out Fear," the solo parts of which were taken by Miss Muriel Foster and Mr. Plunket Greene. In this work Sir Hubert has surpassed himself in many respects. Just at the outset he seems to wonder for just a moment upon the requirements of the artistic adventure on which he is engaged. There are many passages which show his peculiarities in composition so strongly that you say immediately, "Aut Parry, aut Diabolus," but there are other passages which are strong with the strength of a strong man's soul, given up to "active meditation" (as the old writers of mystical works, have it) a soul wrestling with the problems unto which a Wagner himself cried, out of the depths of exquisite music, "Wahn, Wahn, uber alles Wahn." But after such a mood he rises to bigger feelings. His return to the faith of things, the hope of things, the love of things, is deeply felt in this music which was exceedingly well performed, under the conductorship of the composer.

Many people will go to the Kingdom of Novodnia which is now at the St. James's Theatre, London, and those who have not been to Ruritania may

came back and say that it is just such another kingdom and be delighted, but those who have been to Ruritania, and have been introduced to the Prisoner of Zenda and all the other inhabitants of that incomparable little kingdom, so interesting and so quaint and so unlike anything on earth, will shake their heads, and, while admitting a certain resemblance, will be apt to think of some words in a poem by Browning—

Oh the little more, and how much it is;
And the little less and what worlds away!

The scene of "The Garden of Lies" is supposed to be in Paris, but this, of course, is simply make-believe. No such characters as those of the book from which the play is borrowed ever existed in Paris, or, if they did, it must have been in a city of that name in Novodnia; and in this connection it occurs to us that Mr. Sydney Grundy, when adapting the novel, must have become confused by the similarity of names and by the fact that such expressions as "Merci," "S'il vous plait," and "Non" break occasionally into conversations otherwise conducted in excellent English. At any rate, he has in several respects departed from his original, and has given to his characters in the play a modern and everyday aspect which is not to be found in the story. He has, for instance, altered the motive which makes Denis Mallory impersonate Carol III, Prince of Novodnia.

In the book Eleanor the Princess, is known by Denis to be the wife of the Prince, but in the play Sir Gavin Mackenzie, the arch conspirator and brain specialist, gives him no such information. He merely informs him that a lady, the lady of Mallory's dreams whom he has seen walking in a garden overlooked by his study, is under the delusion that she is married to a prince and that this delusion will kill her unless someone assumes the character of her husband. The alteration is a good one from every point of view. Denis Mallory is supposed to be a poet, one of the men of action poets common to romance, and a gentleman. As a poet he has the failings of his class, the worst being a tendency to drink when in the blues, a forgivable tendency in poets when you don't meet them in actual life, and as a gentleman he is honoured itself unless blinded by ungovernable passion. Under such circumstances it is obviously better that he should impose on a single woman with the object of winning her hand, than that he should pretend to be her husband when a real husband exists, with the object of earning £46 a month. It is, perhaps, not quite clear that love and not lucre is the governing principle of his action in the play. Mr. Grundy has evidently cramped his style by endeavouring to retain as much of original dialogue as possible, and some of this dialogue confuses the issue. But it should be made clear at once that the Mallory of the play has nothing in common with the blackguard Mallory of the novel if he is to hold the sympathies of any audience. There are certain canons of good taste binding even on the people of Novodnia, and these must not be tampered with even by a poet who has taken to drink.

PROPOSED NEW PRISON FOR BOMBAY.

RECONSIDERATION OF THE QUESTION.

The Government of Bombay in the Judicial Department have issued a resolution in regard to the proposed new prison in Bombay. The resolution states that the unsuitability of the existing Prisons in the City of Bombay and the necessity for an improved building in a more suitable situation engaged the attention of Government as long as 1860. Between 1860 and 1865 various suggestions for the construction of a Central Prison at Karanja, Butcher's Island, Kanheri and other places were made, but none of the sites met with approval, and the project made no progress until 1886, when its subject was again forced upon the attention of Government. Ultimately in 1888, a Committee consisting of the Inspector-General of Prisons, the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay and six other officers were appointed to consider the subject. The report of the Committee was received in September 1889. Among other points they recommended as a site for a new Jail, a piece of land adjoining the Parel Station of the G. I. P. Railway. They estimated the cost of constructing the new Jail, Criminal and Civil, and the Workhouse at Rs. 7,50,000 "plus" Rs. 2,45,000 for the cost of acquiring the site (at Rs. 3 per square yard for acquisition and at Re. 1 per square yard for the filling in that would be necessary) and the realizable value of the existing Jail sites as Rs. 6,70,502. The site having been approved by the Sanitary Commissioner, it was decided in the early part of 1890 to purchase it, and in February 1890 an agreement was entered into and the transaction was concluded.

It has now been suggested that in view of the movement of population northward, the site already purchased has become less suitable for a jail, and that the project as a whole would not suffice for present requirements. The figures quoted below indicate beyond possibility of doubt that the accommodation contemplated in 1890 for the new Prison at Parel would to-day be inadequate and that the whole question requires reconsideration. It appears that while the daily average strength and maximum number of prisoners confined in the two existing Bombay Prisons for the years 1883 to 1893 were 502 and 600, respectively, the daily average and maximum population for the years 1891 to 1902 amount to 640 and 958, respectively. In addition to this, during these 12 years there was an average of 400 prisoners transferred yearly to jails outside the Island of Bombay, which means that about 200 more prisoners have to be reckoned with in calculating accommodation. It is thus clear that at least 1,000 criminal prisoners as well as civil prisoners and the Workhouse population will have to be provided for in any scheme designed to satisfy the needs of the City for the future.

REFERRED TO NEW COMMITTEE.

Various alternative proposals have been brought forward, and in order to arrive at a correct decision in the matter, the Governor-in-Council is pleased to appoint a Committee consisting of the undermentioned officers, viz.—President:—Mr. W. L. Harvey, C.I.E., I.C.S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Members:—The Chairman of the Bombay City Improvement Trust; the Inspector-General of Prisons; the Commissioner of Police, Bombay; the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay; the Superintending Engineer, N. D.; the Presidency Surgeon, Third District; the Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality; Mr. C. N. Hall Superintendent of the Thana Special Prison.

They should be requested to advise Government whether the recommendation of the Committee appointed in 1888 to consider the question of jail accommodation for the City of Bombay is still considered suitable, subject to any necessary modifications as to the plans and the number of prisoners for whom accommodation must be provided; and, if not, what other plan they recommend for adoption. The following alternatives which have been suggested to Government should be taken into consideration by them—(a) A Jail in Bombay on one of the present sites preferably that of the House of Correction, capable of accommodating native prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for 15 days and under, European prisoners sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment and under, undertrials Civil prisoners and the Workhouse population (male and female); and another jail at Parel for other classes of prisoners. (b) A Jail in Bombay as described above and a large Central Prison somewhere near but outside Bombay for the remaining prisoners. It has been proposed that if this alternative is approved the Central Prison might be located in the neighbourhood of the new Military Lines at Andheri. (c) A Jail in Bombay as described above with arrangements to transfer all other prisoners to other existing Jails outside Bombay. (d) The rebuilding of both the present Jails on modern lines, making the two capable of holding 700 prisoners, with arrangements to transfer the balance of the prisoners to other Prisons. (e) The enlargement, on the existing site, of the House of Correction, which can hardly be abolished altogether in view of the fact that sailors and certain other prisoners cannot be taken very far from Bombay. If either of the last three proposals were recommended, the Workhouses and the Civil Jail might be located elsewhere under a separate Superintendent, and the Committee should consider whether the Parel site would or would not be suitable for this purpose. The Committee should report comprehensively, and with reference to the probable increase of requirements which will follow the growth of the City, on the whole subject of Jail requirements for Bombay. The officers of Government of every Department should furnish the Committee with all the information which the Committee may require.

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

SIR THOMAS RAIKES THOMPSON.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—Sir Thomas Raikes Thompson died on Saturday, the 4th September, at his residence, Worth Hall, Sussex, aged 52. He was descended from an old naval family, and was the first eldest son who for many generations did not adopt the navy as his career. His grandfather was one of Nelson's captains and greatly distinguished himself at the battle of the Nile and again at Copenhagen.

Sir T. Thompson came out to Bombay as a young man in 1875 to stay with his cousin Colonel Oliver Probyn (whose name was a household word in Guzerat.) Having been trained in Vienna in large and important waterworks, Sir Thomas was very desirous of continuing the same sort of work in a smaller way in India, and obtained the contract for the Vehar Dam. He encountered difficulties to an extraordinary degree, the work itself was complicated, but the deadly miasma and scarcity of labour were still greater obstacles. But Sir Thomas Thompson was a conscientious and thorough character, so night and day he laboured, fighting against odds. His own health suffered, but though racked with fever, he was steady at his post. The dam was finished with credit to himself, if at the cost of impaired health. The next work he was engaged in was the drainage of Bombay in conjunction with another, and here again many unexpected difficulties arose, but he was equal to them and again he never spared himself. The old Main Sewer burst, the masonry was so bad that even digging near it was sufficient to cause a breach. As usual Sir Thomas was at his post, till with the strenuous endeavour with which his example inspired others, the trouble was overcome, and the work was brought to a successful conclusion. His next work in conjunction with Messrs. Bulkeley and Bailey was the railway line from Goa to Dharwar in the S. Mahratta country. Here again were met difficulties never dreamt of by the engineers, an absolute dearth of stone through the whole tract of the country to be traversed, and a total absence of labour. With characteristic determination and energy Sir Thomas Thompson threw heart and soul into the work until these almost insurmountable difficulties and obstacles were overcome. He and his partner, at enormous expense, procured large batches of coolies from Bengal, and other distant parts, often only to find that as soon as they were set to work they deserted, sometime en masse, carrying off their advances. During the time the contractors struggled against overwhelming odds, Sir Thomas himself may be said to have lived in the saddle, pushing on the work by might and main, encouraging the downhearted, and inducing the sub-contractors to do work no one else could have extracted from them. At last, by amicable arrangement, the masonry being found to spell ruin to the contractors, the work was finished by the engineers departmentally. It is an open secret that this cost about three times more than the contract masonry rate. It was said at the time that the late General Hancock R. E., was anxious that Sir Thomas Thompson should personally continue the contract at an enhanced rate, as General Hancock had the highest opinion of his professional knowledge and abilities as of his rectitude and force of character.

Sir Thomas next undertook the Bhopal Railway in 1895 and the work was completed successfully. Sir Thomas' last work in India was carried out alone and was that which added most to his reputation. This was the Graving Dock, a work which reflected the highest credit on the Engineers, Ormiston and Lynn. It was finished well within time and is as fine a piece of work as can be found anywhere. By this time Sir Thomas Thompson, still in the prime of life and loving his work, felt that his duty to his children called him to England. He had seen so often the sadness and failure which a separation, unnatural but unfortunately unavoidable in India, brought about between parents and children, so he returned to England in order to be at hand to see after his sons. It was a testimony to the high regard with which Sir Thomas was regarded and the estimation in which his integrity was held that he was offered a partnership in various firms of high standing. He decided to join the old and well-known firm of Messrs. Arbuthnot, Ewart and Co. whose Bombay and Karachi houses are held in such high esteem. Sir Thomas had the happiest relations with his partners and his clients, and built up a reputation in the City of London—that great testing place of character for probity, uprightness and rectitude which are indeed a heritage for his children. Sir Thomas Thompson's life of strenuous work told upon a frame so sensitive as his, and three years ago his health began to fail, but with indomitable pluck and determination he fought on at his post. Last April while at work in his office he was attacked by a fatal form of paralysis—progressive deterioration of the arteries, and was brought to his home, and tenderly nursed by his family. He bore the wearisome distress of a long illness with uncomplaining heroism and passed away surrounded by those who loved and honoured him. He married in 1880 Alice Maud Lovett, daughter of William Lochiel Cameron, by whom he had three sons and a daughter, the eldest of whom Thomas Raikes Lovett, who succeeds to the title, was educated at Rugby and is a Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers.

THE HISTORY OF RELIGIONS.

(Concluded from page 4.)

"Spenta by itself indicates the attribute of bountifulness of God as well as of His creature, man. Taken together, Spenta-mainyu is predicable of Ahura-Mazda and also, as proved by the Avesta, of the good spirit of man. Nowhere in our sacred texts are the words urvan (soul), daena (conscience), varena (belief) etc. used as the predicates of the Supreme Being, but only of man. The terms angra-mainyu and dregvato-mainyu are not the names of gods equal or inferior to Ahura-Mazda, but simply denote that spirit of temptation, evil and destruction rebellious to Ahura-Mazda. Mainyu signifies "spirit" and angra or dregvant "sinful" or "evil." Hence Angra-Mainyu and dregvato-mainyu both mean evil spirit. There are passages showing them to denote man's evil spirit, but nothing to show they indicate a superhuman evil spirit. Man therefore is responsible for all evils, both moral and physical, and Zarathustrianism testifies to the freedom and responsibility of man.

"The next question is: Whence is the wickedness or evil in man? Was it given them by Ahura-Mazda? The Avesta tells us that God created man, endowed him with understanding, will-power, and wise and good religious laws whereby they are able to distinguish good from evil, choose the one and reject the other. The first man Gaya-marethan (Gayo-mard) acted in accordance with the wishes and instructions of Ahura-Mazda and there was no evil in him. Later came a man, who disregarded righteousness and chose evil. This was the origin of wickedness in the world. Man commenced to entertain the evil spirit and became wicked. The evil spirit took up his abode in man's heart and there came in contact with the good spirit inherited from Ahura-Mazda. According to the Avesta, the good spirit will finally overcome the evil spirit and the world will be renovated, falsehood, wrath, violence will be completely swept away by goodness holiness, wisdom. Then peace and prosperity will ever reign supreme and the world will be restored to its original perfect state as at the time of Gayamarethan and during the great part of the sovereignty of Yima (Jamshed) the mighty ruler of primitive Iran. Sin is, therefore, not a necessary evil, man is not obliged to sin. God is not answerable for man's sinfulness. He himself is responsible for it. Zarathustrianism does not teach any fatalism."

The proceedings of this interesting Congress closed on the evening of the fourth day with a banquet in the Town Hall given by the Bale Government to the members of the Congress and the delegates of the various Governments. It is most likely that the third International Congress will be held in September 1908 at Oxford.

Naib Dastur Rustamji, who through his public speech and paper gained the confidence and friendship of many European savants, has been invited to Sweden, England, France and Germany, to deliver there lectures on some important points of the Avesta doctrine."

HEALTH OF THE PRESIDENCY.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

PLAGUE AND THE BIRTH RATE.

THE Government of Bombay in a resolution on the annual report of the Sanitary Commissioner for the year 1903 state:—

The report has two notable features, a record of births which is a lakh below the number registered nine years ago, and more than 50,000 less than in 1902, and a record of deaths more than 90,000 in excess of that of 1902, due to a mortality from plague, which has risen 120 per cent in two years. The greatest fall in the birth-rate has occurred in the District of Khandesh, Thana and Kolaba in the Western, Poona in the Central, and Surat, Broach, Panch Mahals and Ahmedabad in the Gujarat Registration District. In the Southeon District the birth-rate has generally risen, and in the other remaining Collectorates of the Central Division the difference is not very noticeable. Doubtless the prevalence of plague has affected the number of births—it can hardly be otherwise when the heavy mortality of both sexes between the ages of 20 and 50 is considered—but in view of the opinion that the decrease of the birth-rate in Gujarat is to be ascribed to the incidence of plague, it is remarkable that the birth-rate has been least affected in those districts where the incidence of plague has been heaviest. In Belgaum and Dharwar, where the plague mortality reached the abnormal ratio of 49·37 and 42·23 per mille, respectively, the birth-rate appears to have risen. In Sholapur, Ahmednagar and Satara, all badly affected districts, the difference is slight. In Khandesh and Poona the plague mortality was under 15 per mille, but the birth-rate has fallen conspicuously. Coming to Gujarat it is found that in Kaira where the plague mortality was 23·04 per mille, the birth-rate has fallen from 34·08 to 32·75 per mille only. It seems apparent, therefore, that some other cause should have been sought for the difference in the birth ratios at Surat and other Gujarat districts where the birth-rate fell considerably and the plague mortality was comparatively low. If the great reduction in the number of births in 1903 is rightly attributable to plague the manner in which the epidemic has operated seems to deserve more careful elucidation. In Sind no explanation has been offered why the registration should have been worse than usual in Larkhana and districts to the south and east of it, or why if the inaccuracy in registration remained constant, the number of births should have decreased. It is noticeable that while elsewhere the recognised proportion of male to female births is fairly maintained, in Sind the male births vary from 116·98 in Karachi to 138·74 in Hyderabad per 100 female births. In Karachi and Sukkur towns it is noted the births have been well recorded, and the statistics of deaths seem to be kept well in all Sind towns appearing in Form No. VI. The attention of Collectors should be particularly invited to paragraphs 8 and 10 of the report. The low birth-rate in many towns cannot entirely be attributed to, nor excused by, difficulties due to plague. The percentage of children still-born to born alive has risen in Kanara and is constant in Bombay. It would have been better had the Sanitary Commissioner mentioned the causes for the high figures instead of referring to a report which is not available to the public. The reasons are in Bombay the same as mentioned for the high infant mortality, and as regards Kanara his Excellency the Governor-in-Council accepts the conclusion that the comparatively large number of still-births is due to the enfeeblement of the mothers by persistent malaria.

The terrible mortality from plague reached 281,239 deaths in 1903, of which 92,000 occurred in the two districts, Belgaum and Dharwar, and 196,417 in seven districts including the above two of the Southern and Central Registration Districts. It affords little consolations that the mortality from causes other than plague has remained below normal and nearly constant in the past three years, which was in 1901, 2,557,575; 1902, 536,710, and 1903 540,253.

FEVER MORTALITY.

The ratio of deaths recorded as due to fevers was slightly lower than in 1902. It is impossible to say, as the Sanitary Commissioner observes, to what heads the deaths attributed to fevers ought to be ascribed. Something however might be done in Municipal districts to obtain a more accurate description. In most of the towns in the Presidency proper for which statistics are given in Form VI, and which are only a few of the larger Municipalities, the death-rate from fevers was below 10 per mille. But towns in Gujerat are a notable exception. For of the 15 towns in Gujarat all excepting Godhra and Dohad return ratios above 10 varying from 10·38 in Ahmedabad Cantonment to 39·37 in Ahmedabad City and 33·80 in Dholka. In Ahmedabad City no less than 6,611 out of a total of 10,916 deaths are ascribed to fevers. No other town of any importance in the Presidency shows a record so disproportionate as this. In Ahmedabad also the deaths from respiratory diseases appear to have been 1,909 or 18 per cent of the total deaths. These figures certainly lend colour to the supposition in paragraph 71 of the report that many of the latter class, and probably many of the former too would more properly have been ascribed to plague. The subject has, it is hoped, received due consideration in the current year. The unhealthiness of Ahmedabad has lately been the subject of report, and the responsibilities of the Municipality in this connection cannot be too strongly impressed upon the Councillors.

HIGH INFANT MORTALITY.

The very high mortality among children of under five years of age is referred to in paragraph 19 and 22. The infantile mortality in Bombay City has been the subject of special enquiry. The ratios in Bombay mentioned in paragraph 22 of the report are to some extent misleading from the practice of bringing to Bombay children while very young from the neighbouring districts, to which the mothers went for their confinement. By the establishment of numerous dispensaries for the poor which are well attended and appointing District nurses, the Health Department of the Bombay Municipality are doing much to supply the want of advice and of proper medical treatment of infants. But the result of these measures, it is feared, will be but small while the other causes mentioned in the report, to which must be added insanity dwellings and overcrowding are still at work. It is, however, very satisfactory to learn that the death-rate among young children has been steadily decreasing of late. From Annual Form IV it appears that in several districts notably Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar Poona, Sholapur, Dharwar, Kaira and Ahmedabad, the mortality among children of under five years has been nearly as serious as in Bombay, and merits the serious attention of the Sanitary Department and the local authorities. It should be noticed also that in Kair a alone of all the districts in the Presidency the deaths of female infants exceeded those of male infants, and in a more marked proportion than in 1902. It is satisfactory to find that the mortality from small-pox was below the mean and was chiefly confined to Bombay City. The question of further extending compulsory vaccination has been suggested recently, but consideration of it is deferred until a sufficient supply of manufactured lymph is assured. The attention of Collectors should be invited to the remarks of the Sanitary Commissioner in paragraph 69 of the report. The Surgeon General should be requested to send to the Sanitary Commissioner copies of Civil Surgeons reports on the subject of measures taken against the malarial fever, as requested in paragraph 53 of the report. The figures in Appendix III referred to in paragraphs 79 of the report show that in most cases the recorded average annual death rate has been higher since the introduction of water-supply or drainage, but the statistics are much vitiated by plague epidemics and perhaps in other ways. The Sanitary Commissioner should endeavour to be able to remark on the subject more fully in his next report. The prevalence of plague has interfered much with the work of the officers of the Sanitary Department and added to the difficulties with which they have always to contend in respect to sanitary inspection, registration and vaccination. His Excellency-in-Council is glad to record his appreciation of the manner in which all have performed their duties. The Port Health Department was ably administered by Lieut. Colonel Crimmin and the officers under him.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 17th September 1904.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills.

1. Amount to be remitted during 1 04-05 ..... £16,500,000
2. Remitted from 1st April 1904 to 17th September 1904 ..... £ 8,352,989
3. Balance to be remitted from 18th September 1904 to 31st March 1905 ..... £8,047,011

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Darothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers &c.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

A RECORD YEAR.

The administration report of the Bombay Port Trust for 1903-04 has just been issued. It states:—

In compiling the Budget Estimates during the month of February for the financial year 1903-04 it was considered probable, after full consideration to the information available at the time, that the general trade of the Port would increase considerably. The Estimates of Revenue were accordingly based on a liberal scale and a substantial surplus was confidently anticipated. The forecast proved in the main correct, but the increase of trade at the Docks and Bundars was greater even than expected. The monsoon conditions were favourable throughout the Presidency, and the staple exports of Cotton, Grain and Seeds were larger than in previous years: in addition to the large increases in these important sources of ravenue, there was a steady development in the general Import and export trade, the charges in connection with which constitute the principal portion of the Board's Revenues. The receipts amount to Rs. 64,40,955, which are the highest yet attained, and the operations of the year show a surplus of Rs 7,43,122. The Revenue proper exceeded the Budget Estimate by Rs. 4,72,305, this being due to a general increase in the receipts from all Departments of the Port Trust and principally the Docks. The expenditure exceeded the Budget Estimate by Rs. 51,005, which is due chiefly to larger payments to the Contractors proportionately to the increased work performed by them on account of the increased use made of the Wet and Dry Docks. The expenditure includes Rs. 20,15,198 on account of Interest and Sinking Fund charges, Rs. 1,39,235 for Depreciation of Plant of all kinds, Rs. 2,88,180 for Municipal Taxes and Rs. 24,720 for Contingent Works charged to Revenue, making together a sum of say, Rs. 20·12 lakhs out of the total Revenue Expenditure of, say Rs. 97 lakhs. The net result is a surplus of Rs 7,43,122, which, with the sanction of Government has been transferred to the Revenue Reserve Fund and has since been invested making, with the aggregate of previous net credits, a total of Rs 27,20,727 invested in Public securities of the par value of Rs. 30,07,573.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

The expenditure on works chargeable to Capital amounted to Rs. 13,62,660. This amount was expended on a variety of works which the trustees have undertaken, the principal being Reclamation Works at Mazagon to provide space for the trades displaced by the New Docks, the additional Hydraulic Power station, additional siding facilities at the Docks improvement of the Dock Channel, the purchase of a new Tug and Dredging Plant, the complete equipment of the Engineer's Flotilla, the construction of quarters for Port Trust Officers shed extension and the extension of Ballard Pier with the adjoining Reclamation. A sum of Rs 11,252, being the proceeds of the sale of certain buildings, plant, &c., was paid to Government during the year in reduction of the Capital debt.

LOAN OF 1903.

In August 1903 the Board informed Government of their requirements in connection with the raising of a Debenture Loan of Rs. 16 lakhs for works already in progress and for works to be carried out on the Bundars, and of a Rs. 15 lakhs loan being the first instalment for the New Docks Loan; Government accorded sanction to a loan of Rs. 16 lakhs being raised, the instalment for the New Dock being deferred, and in September 1903 tenders were invited accordingly. The tenders, received aggregated Rs. 70,73,500, and the loan was allotted in full at the average rate of Rs. 103-8-3. The loan is for 30 years and carries interest at the rate of 4 per cent. With this addition the total debt of the Board at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 5,75,02,907, of which Rs. 3,62,37,231 is due to Government, and Rs. 2,72,65,676, is on account of the Foreshore securities and debenture loans.

REVENUE AS A TRADE INDICATOR.

The increase in the year's receipts is distributed over nearly all sources of Revenue and shows a healthy development of trade; the most noticeable increase is that of Dock Dues on goods, due principally to the large export trade. There was a decrease in the Warehouse Shed on Godown Rents, due largely to a falling off of Warehouse receipts caused by the more rapid delivery of goods. The total Revenue proper was Rs. 64,40,955, and wharfage fees at the Docks and Bundars together stand in the proportion of Rs. 31,09,093 to Rs. 33,31,262 derived from other sources. Of the total Wharfage Fees Rs. 15,66,720 were on account of Import and Rs. 15,42,973 on account of Export cargo. The large increase in the Trustees' Revenue returns for the year is due principally to the receipts from Wharfage. The returns from the Bundars, though small in comparison with the large receipts from the Docks, were in excess of previous year, due principally to the Import trade. The Dock returns both in Imports and Exports largely exceeded those of the previous year, and in the case of the exports established a record over former years. The details of the more important items of trade under Imports and Exports, disclose a most satisfactory increase in trade. The most noticeable increases under Import are in Iron and Steel, Hardware and Piece Goods. Cotton shows an increase both in Imports and Exports. The exports of Grain, Kerosine Oil, Piece Goods Seeds, Sugar and Manganese Ore show large increases There were decreases in the imports of grain and Kerosine Oil; the exports of Bones and Hides and of Coal also show a falling-off. As in previous years the continued activity in building work is indicated by the increase in the imports of bricks, tiles, chunam and sand. The imports of timber also show a considerable increase.

THE GRAIN TRAFFIC.

The combined grain traffic at the Docks and Bandars compared with the previous year is as under:—

IMPORTS.

	1903-04 Tons	1902-03 Tons
Wheat	70,000	68,000
Rice	157,000	318,000
Other grains	20,000	68,000
Total...	257,000	454,000

EXPORTS.

	1903-04 Tons	1902-03 Tons
Wheat	186,000	22,000
Rice	65,000	160,000
Other grains	169,000	138,000
Total...	420,000	320,000

The importations of grain indicate generally the agricultural condition of the country. In periods of scarcity food grains are imported in large quantities while in times of plenty the importations decrease. The sea-borne export trade in grain is likewise dependent on the seasons. In times of famine and scarcity the Foreign export ceases or is seriously diminished, while the coasting trade expands. Bombay being the centre of distribution for supplies imported from other parts of India. In 1903-04 the exports show an increase of 100,000 tons. The Foreign exports were 33,000 tons (of which 184,000 tons were wheat), showing an increase of 212,000 tons as compared with 1102-03: the coasting exports were 84,000 tons or 52,000 tons less than in the previous year.

The following are the details of the exports as compared with the previous year:—

		Wheat, Tons.	Rice, Tons.	Other Grains, Tons.	Total, Ton.
1902-03	Foreign	19,000	41,000	61,000	124,000
	Coasting	3,000	59,000	74,000	136,000
		22,000	100,000	138,000	260,000
1903-04	Foreign	184,000	35,000	117,000	336,000
	Coasting	2,000	30,000	52,000	84,000
		186,000	65,000	169,000	420,000

The above returns are most satisfactory as indicating a complete recovery from the late seasons of scarcity. The export of Seeds again reached the highest on record. A noticeable feature is that the figures included 115,922 tons of cotton seed.

THE COTTON TRADE.

The Imports and Exports of Cotton are by far the highest on record. The following statement compares the returns with last year:—

		1903-04 Bales	1902-03 Bales
Bundar Imports		119,514	80,175
Docks	"	245,702	151,837
	Total Imports...	365,216	232,012
Bundar Exports		632,009	520,806
Docks	" (exclusive of overside)	1,021,206	623,759
	Total Exports..	1,653,215	1,144,655

Owing to the scarcity of the supply from America there was a good demand for Indian Cotton, both in Great Britain and on the Continent, and shipments increased accordingly, while the exports to Japan and China decreased. The total revenue from the Joint Cotton Greens (of which the Trustees obtain 6-16ths) amounted to Rs. 77,146 against (67,045 last year. The total receipts from the cotton trade aggregated Rs. 2,43,131 as against Rs. 1,68,392 last year. The exports of Twist and Yarn decreased sligtly though the returns are still high notwithstanding the high prices ruling for cotton. There was an improvement in the import of Piece Goods. The stocks remaining in the Port Trust Warehouses at the end of the year were 22,000 bales and cases against 34,000 at the end of 1902-03.

The largest importations of foreign coal were from Europe; Australia and Japan, each supplying a small quantity The coasting returns are for Calcutta coal. The import at the Trustees' wharves show an increase of 17,000 tons. Only 7,939 tons of coal belonging to the B. B. and C. I. Railway, against 31,300 tons last year, were landed at the Trustees' wharf (Sassoon Dock) in the monsoon owing to the Railway wharf being too exposed. The exports comprise principally coal shipped from the Port Trust wharves for consumption on board vessels leaving the Port.

The imports of Kerosine Oil were 18,890,275 gallons as compared with 20,720,512 gallons in the previous year, a decrease of 1,824,337 gallons. Out of the 8,207,304 gallons of case oil imported, 1,093,304 gallons were American oil, 1,840,236 gallons Burmah oil, and the balance 5,273,744 gallons, Russian oil. The exports were 2,849,104 gallons, an increase of 540,085 gallons. The exports include 464,361 gallons of liquid fuel against 57,634 gallons in 1902-03. These figures do not include consignments brought to the Port for transhipments in the stream. In the year 1903-04 the transhipments aggregated 894,401 cases (7,155,208 gallons) against 1,010,419 cases in 1902-03.

These statistics are for the official year, but the season commences in June and ends in May. The oil imported in bulk comprised the cargo of 9 steamers which discharged during the official year at the Bulk Oil Pier, Mody Bay, direct into the storage tanks on shore. The average time of discharge was 50 hours. The exports up-country by rail from the Bulk Oil Installations over the Trustees' sidings aggregated 30,907 tons against 32,000 tons in the previous year. The exports of Manganese Ore have steadily increased during the last four years. During the last year, however, though the tonnage exported increased by 12,502 tons, the receipts from Dock Wharfage fell off Rs. 4,239 due to a reduction in the wharfage rate from 12 to 10 annas per ton. The receipts at the Bundars increased Rs. 2,837 over last year for Railway Siding Fees and Ground Rent. Among the Other items, the imports of State Railway and Civil Stores and Wool increased while those of Hay and Straw decreased. The exports of Groundnuts and Opium increased while Myrabollams held their own. The imports and exports of Bullion decreased.

BUNDER REVENUE GROUND RENTS.

As regards the other sources of Bunder Revenue there was a considerable increase in Ground Rents (including receipts from land held on lease). The progress in the last 7 years has been most satisfactory, the annual receipts having increased by over Rs. 2,80,000. This is due partly to enhanced rates of rent falling due on leaseholds, most of which are on the incremental system, and to new leaseholds, and partly to increased monthly occupancies for the storage of goods and other trade purposes. During the year the Board agreed to lease 44,505 0-9 square yards for building purposes at the reclamation south of Sassoon Dock, the Apollo Reclamation, the Elphinstone Estate and at Frere Reclamation. The total area now leased is 445,409 square yards.

THE SALUTING BATTERY.

In April 1903, it was finally decided by the Military authorities that the Saluting Battery should be removed from its present site near the coal depot on the Apollo Reclamation and installed on a site at Colaba: the Trustees were of opinion that the practice of firing the Mail guns may be discontinued on the transfer of the Saluting Battery to Colaba. The Battery has not yet been removed, the site selected for it being the subject of negotiations for an exchange of land between the Trustees and the Military authorities; the Board have, however, issued orders discontinuing the firing of the Mail guns, the noise from which was a source of inconvenience to residents in the neighbourhood.

NEW HYDRAULIC POWER STATION.

The total estimated cost of the New Hydraulic Power Station is Rs. 3,40,454, a portion of which was expended during the year, debitable to both the Prince's and Victoria Docks. Additional power is necessary to cope with the increased work required from the Dock hydraulic cranes and machinery. The new engine-house is in course of erection on land reclaimed at the west end of Carnac Basin. An engine of 353 H. P has been provided for, to be supplied by Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co. The engine house is designed to accommodate a duplicate engine of the same type to work the hydraulic cranes and machinery in the New Docks. The foundations of the building were commenced during the year, and good progress has since been made with its erection. The plant arrived safely from Home after the close of the official year.

THE DOCK EXTENSION.

In reference to the New Docks, for the construction of which plans and estimates have been approved, and the tender of Messrs. Price, Wills and Reeves for the Masonry and Excavation work, Rs 1,85,01,015 has been accepted the report states that Preliminary expenses connected with the taking of borings on the site, the preparation of plans, &c., were incurred and the work of removing rock from the channel was commenced. Government approved the plans of the extension of the Ballard Pier to meet the line of the proposed Dock Mole, and the reclamation south of the New Dock, estimated to cost Rs. 10,73,891, and work was commenced in January. The extension of the Pier will form a wharf at which vessels drawing up to 17 feet can lie. The reclamation, measuring 39·17 acres, in area is to be effected with material excavated from the New Docks and will afford a large space for storage purposes. Before the close of the year good progress was made in dredging and levelling the site of the wall foundations and in preparing cement blocks. Provision for the trades to be displaced by the New Docks was made by sanctioning the construction of two broad jetties at Mazagaon for the accommodation of firewood coal and Porbundar stone. The area for storage accommodation aggregates 2576 acres and provides amply for the trades mentioned. Work was commenced on 28th September 1903 the silt being dredged for the toe of the slope, and is now in progress the contractor being Mr. Bomanji Dhanjibhai.

Arrangements have been made to provide four large plots at Malet Bundar of about 200 ft by 136 ft. for the storage of Manganese Ore, as well as six smaller plots of about 100 ft. by 129 ft. for coal, with the necessary railway siding accommodation. Two blocks of buildings, including the part known as the old Dhall Market Godowns, have been pulled down and the ground made into a roadway: and there have been several minor alterations in fencing and demolition of small buildings, &c., rendered necessary in carrying out the work. The above two blocks of godowns have been re-elected in one length at the north side of the new enclosure north of Prince's Dock. The building thus constructed measures 321 ft. 3 in. long by 71 ft. wide by 17 ft. 6 in. high at the main columns and 13 ft. high at the eaves and is used for rail-borne traffic.

GOLD IN A FLOORING.

A remarkable discovery of treasure is said to have been made at Romford, Essex. Some workmen were making alterations at the shop of Mr. F. Cakebread, a baker, and amongst the cartloads of earth which were shovelled into the street were found hundreds of pounds, which had been hidden beneath the flooring boards. A great quantity of current coins, including sovereigns, half-sovereigns, and many silver pieces, was amongst the treasure, but some of the money was dated as far back as the sixteenth century. The present tenant has been in the house for twelve years, and was unaware of the hidden money. The house is one of the oldest in the town, being considerably over 200 years old. The former inhabitant died some years ago.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE

SEPTEMBER 28.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect Via Turkey perfect, Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect Via Turkey perfect, Via Suez perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect, via Amoor prefert.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, Perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect, Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Cayenne Paramaribo interrupted (14-7-04)

Cable Cayenne—Pinheros, interrupted, (4-8-03)

Cable Dominique—Martinique, and St. Lucia—Martinique interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers (14-5-03)

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams are accepted at sender's risk and Code addresses should not be used, (4-8-03)

Cables between Vladivostok and Nagasaki are closed for an indefinite period to all classes of telegrams, (18-2-01)

The Vladivostock route being temporarily closed.

Telegrams via China for Europe and places beyond should bear in the preamble the indication via Kiachto.

The charges are the same as by the Vladivostock route, 25-2-04).

Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted (25-9-04)

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending

WRITERS AND READERS.

Another novel from the pen of Mr. E. F. Benson is announced by Mr. Heinemann, though it may not be published just yet. It is a story of love and courtship in a quiet cathedral town, whose society is sketched with particular care.

If the identity of Fiona Macleod remains any sort of mystery, there can be no question as to his—or her—industry. A new book by Miss Fiona is to appear through Messrs. Chapman early next month. It is called The Winged Destiny, and we have the forecast, about it, that it carries still further its author's gifts of haunting mysticism and poetic suggestion.

Two posthumous works by Professor Henry Sidgwick are appearing with Messrs. Macmillan, probably about the end of October. One is entitled Miscellaneous Essays, the other Philosophical Fragments. The first deals with a great variety of subjects, from Arthur Hugh Clough to Shakespeare, and from Benthamism to a lecture against lecturing. The second includes an essay on Kant.

The lady who writes as George Paston has a new book appearing with Messrs. Nisbet, Haydon's Autobiography, with its wealth of character, of interest, and of humour, is now almost forgotten by the public, but several authorities have lately called attention to the treasures it contains. So in Passages from the Life of Benjamin Haydon, a famous figure is revived by George Paston. Haydon was, perhaps, better worth study for his character than for his art.

A book that Mr. Heinemann announces has the title the Private Lives of William II. and his Consort. It is described as embodying the recollections of a lady-in-waiting at the German Court, and it covers the period from 1883 to 1898. It is said of the volume that—Much is unexpected and surprising, but everything told is circumstantial and convincing and we get to know William II. and the Empress as human beings rather than as Emperor and Empress.

So far, no illustrated life of Madame du Barry, the celebrated mistress of Louis XV., has been published in England or America. Mr. Noel Williams who is already known for several books of the sort, has now written one which Messrs. Harper will publish. It contains a full account of the early life of Madame du Barry, and of all that befell her until her execution during the Revolution. An interesting feature of the book is a number of passionate love-letters which she wrote to her English admirer, Henry Seymour.

Turning from fiction, Dr. William Barry has written a volume of studies in modern literature and dogma, and it is just ready with Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton. It is entitled "Heralds of Revolt." It describes, and from a Christian point of view appraises, the movement in modern literature which, by some, has been called "a modern Renaissance." Dr. Barry's aim has been to seek out the spirit which has aroused such an astonishing change in European literature to measure its depths, and to find out its bearings.

A new and enlarged edition of the Encyclopædic Dictionary is announced by Messrs. Cassell. It will be in eight volumes, at the price of half a guinea each. The dictionary has been brought up to date by the addition of a supplementary volume, which runs to nearly eight hundred pages. A series of coloured plates have been expressly drawn and printed for the present issue. They have been selected with special care, so as really to elucidate the text by means of colours. These Pictures brighten up the work, as well as add to its usefulness.

A book which is thought to reflect, in a remarkable way, the life and colour of the American prairie is about to be published by Messrs. Putnam. The writer of it is Miss Eleanor Gates, and it is in effect an autobiography of her own life, much of which has been spent on the prairie. She knows its birds and flowers, its storms and sunshine, and she writes about them as intimately as she knows them. These are pages from the book of nature, says the publishers, not as written by a journalist, but by one who lived them.

A monograph on Coligny, the great Huguenot writer, is to be published this autumn by Messrs. Methuen. It is the work of Mr. A. W. Whitehead, and it will have a series of good illustrations, also maps. It gives an account of Coligny, both before and during the war of religions. There are supplementary chapters dealing with his effort to colonise the new world, with the problem of the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and with the rise and fall of Huguenotism. Mr. Whitehead has been able to draw on unpublished materials, and for that reason his book should have a special interest.

It must be a great comfort to an author to work on a new book of which the copies are all sold in advance. This is the happy position of Mrs. Julia Frankau, who for two years has been engaged upon an elaborate work dealing with the art of James and William Ward. An announcement of it was first made when her book on John Raphael Smith appeared. Orders poured in so rapidly that the limited edition was almost at once exhausted. It is now about to be issued by Messrs. Macmillan in two finely illustrated they are may be gathered from the fact that the price of a set is 30 guineas net.

Atoms of Empire is the title of a story by Mr. Canliffe Hyne, which Messrs. Macmillan are to publish.—Messrs. Chapman announce The Hindu from the North, a story of a Canadian farm by Mr. Ridgwell Cullum, who wrote a successful novel last year.—Mr. Frank Richardson has finished a new novel, entitled There and Back, which Messrs. Chatto will publish. On the 22nd of September they will issue Mr. William westall's new volume of stories, a Very Queer Business.—Captain amyas is a story that Dolf Wyllarde has written. It deals with the lives of those who go down to the sea in ships, and it will be published by Mr. Heinemann.—Mrs L. T. Meade is the author of a story for girls, entitled A Madcap, which Messrs. Cassell are to publish.

It is announced in the "British Weekly" that Mr. Swinburne is engaged on a drama, the protagonist of which is Cesar Borgia. Mr. Austin Dobson is editing Mr. Lockar Lampson's "London Lyrics," for inclusion in the always prosperous Golden Treasury Series.

"Concerning Death," a book which Mr. Heinemann announces, is a careful inquiry into the phenomena of the subject. It is translated from the Danish of Oscar Bloch. Before the end of the month, Mr. Murray will publish a volume of sketches of country life by Mr. Alfred W. Rees. It has the title "Ianto, the Fisherman. Mr. Jese Page is the author of a book, "Missionaries I Have Met," which Messrs. Partridge are publishing. Livingstone and Moffatt are among them. A new and enlarged edition of Cassell's "Story of English Literature" is announced. It has additional chapters by Miss Christabel Coleridge, covering the Victorian period. Mr. Werner Laurie has ready for immediate publication the first volume of his Classical Library. It is an edition of Virgil, translated into English, with notes and memoir.

The first part of the late Dr. Sorensen's Index to the Names in the Mahabharata, which has been in preparation for some years, is published by Messrs. Williams and Norgate. There will be 11 more parts to complete the work, the compilation of which would not have been possible but for the pecuniary assistance received from the Carlsberg Fund at Copenhagen and from the Danish Government and Parliament. Dr. Sorensen had completed his manuscript for the whole Index at the time of his death, and the remaining parts will be issued as soon as possible. Short explanations accompany the Index, together with a concordance of the Bombay and Calcutta editions of the Mahabharata, and Protap Chandra Roy's translation.

Wayfarer's Love is the title of a collection of poems edited by the Duchess of Sutherland, and about to be issued by Messrs. Archibald Constable and Co. The printing of the book has been done by the Potteries and Newcastle Cripples' Guild, and the profits of the sale will be devoted to that institution, whose admirable object is to provide employment for crippled children. Among those who have contributed poems to the book are Carmen Sylva, Lady Lindsay, the Duchess of Sutherland, Mr. Thomas Hardy, Mr. Austin Dobson, Mr. William Watson, Mr. Andrew Lang, Mr. Wilfre Seawer Blant, Mrs. Meynell, Mr. George Wyndham, and Mr. Ower Seaman.

One of the six horse-power De Dion cars has been driven throughout the recent trials by Miss D. Levitt, who has shown great skill in the manipulation of her car, and this lady was the originator of carrying a black dog as her mascot, which has been imitated by the men, who are carrying china dogs on their coats and attaching fur dogs to the bonnets of their cars. This has caused great amusement to everyone; but the attaching of dog biscuits by a pink ribbon round the neck of the "official" observers and drivers brought the K 9 (canine) order to a climax. On the last day of the trials, the cars were to cover the following route: From Hereford to Kington, via Yasor and Lyonshall, then on to Walton, returning via Knill and Titley to Kington, and from Kington to Hereford via Lyonshall and Yazor—fifty-two miles.

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The most striking fact that needs to be realized in regard to Gout, Rheumatism Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel Sciatica, Lumbago and Gouty Eczema is that all alike spring from the same source. Each of these troubles is a consequence of the failure of the kidneys to do their work thoroughly, properly, completely, and efficiently. The function of the kidneys is to relieve the body of waste matter, and as long as they do this you will not suffer from the troubles we are now discussing; but if this function is inefficiently performed, discomfort and pain will ensue. Bishop's Varalettes assist nature in the direction indicated, and are therefore the remedy required in all such maladies as those referred to above.

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But many readers of the preceding matter will say that they have never, to their knowledge, suffered from any such disorders as are mentioned above. It is perfectly true that you may not yet have had any of the specific troubles mentioned, but you may have noticed some rather unpleasant symptoms, though thus far they have only been slight. Perhaps you feel irritated between your fingures, in the palm of your hand, or about your ankles, or there may be a burning sensation on the skin; you may possibly notice little concretions on the outer rim of the ear or little lumps under the skin on the arms, breast, or legs; a good meal is followed by acidity, heartburn, or flatulence; your liver is inactive, and this causes aching in your right side. Perhaps you pass grains of uric acid, or your joints are stiff or enlarged, or you are conscious of pains in your muscles every now and then.

Such discomforts indicate the fact that there is some departure from the standard of perfect health, and a little immediate attention and three or four weeks' treatment will prevent, may be, years of suffering later. Bishop's Varalettes dissolve the waste matter that the kidneys are failing to eliminate, and break up accumulations of the urates, and with the expulsion of the waste matter through the natural channels your unpleasant symptoms cease.

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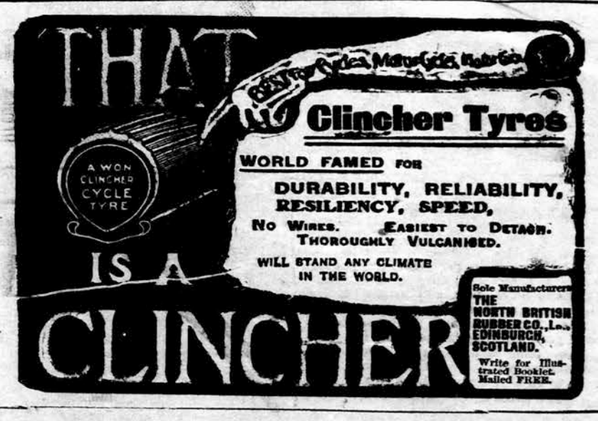

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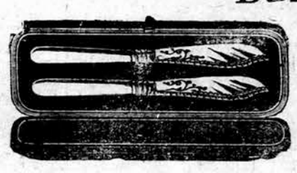

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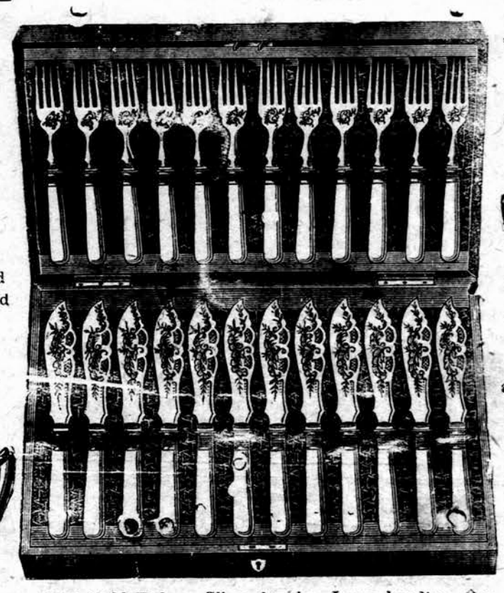

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